THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

What Will Thompson Say About the Philippines?

By Walter Robb

The So-called "Red Menace" In China

The Obvious Failure of Peking

By F. K. Wu

The Kuominchun in Kansu and Shensi

By Vincent de Quayle

許密勒論評報

SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1926

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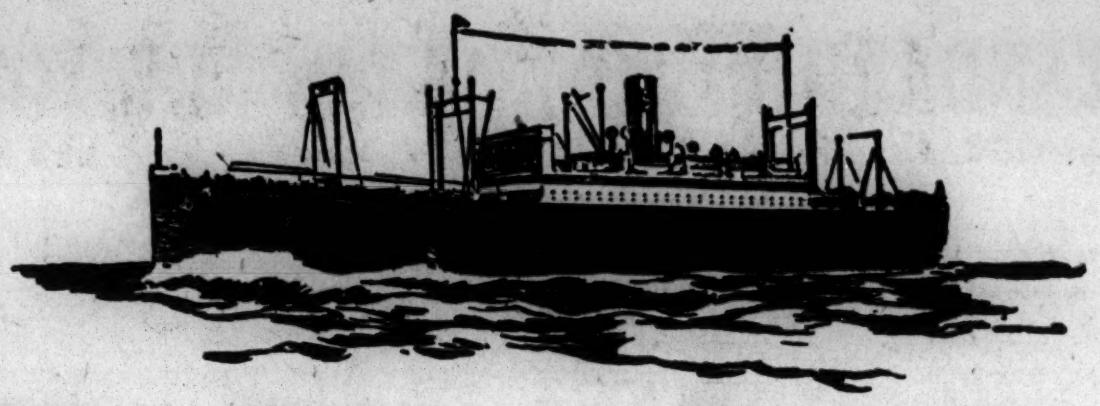

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THE SO-CALLED "RED MENACE" IN CHINA

GEN. FRANK A. SUTTON, a retired British army officer who is employed by Marshal Chang Tso-ling for the purpose of manufacturing trench mortars and other death-dealing implements, recently sent out a long article with a map showing the growth of the so-called "Red Menace" in China, otherwise the growth of Soviet Russian influence in China. The map was shaded to show the territories at present controlled by the Kuominchun and Kuomintang armies, which, in Gen. Sutton's eyes are "red" because they are in opposition to the Fengtien Party from which the retired British army officer receives his salary and commissions. No one familiar with Gen. Sutton's connections will get excited about his disclosures: they will only realize that he has added the profession of propagandist to his other profession of gun-maker. Then after a perusal of Gen. Sutton's article, we turn to a discussion of the "Situation in Peking," by Mr. Putnam Weale, also, if we are not mistaken, once an adviser to Marshal Chang Tso-ling but for a considerably longer period an adviser to the Peking Government. Mr. Weale is also of British nationality. His article, although on a different theme from that of Gen. Sutton has a similar end in view for he makes the statement that "the entry in force of the Cantonese Army into the Yangtsze Valley is a development which is just as pregnant with possibilties as was the Taiping invasion of the same region seventy years ago." Mr. Weale then points out to the reader that unless the Northern militarists get together and bring Marshal Tuan Chi-jui back as president, or if Chang Tso-ling does not immediately come to Peking and assume direction of affairs, that *"North China must study the history of the Taiping Rebellion and reckon on a ten years' war."*

THUS DO WE HAVE the skillful propaganda of two foreign employes of the Northern militarists. First, Gen. Sutton gives us a terrible shock by exhibiting a map showing the growth of the "Red Menace," and then Mr. Weale gives us a further fright by telling us that the advance of the Cantenese into the Yangtsze Valley means another Taiping Rebellion. The purpose of this propaganda, obviously is to frighten the Powers into a recognition of the Peking Government and also at the same to frighten the Northern militarists into some form of united action against the Kuomintang. Thus do the foreign gentlemen referred to in the foregoing earn their pay, and we suppose that persons not familiar with the three-ring circus operated in China by propagandists are considerably impressed thereby for much of this material finds its way into the news

and editorial columns of the newspapers in the Far East and abroad. It is not our purpose to paint the so-called Cantonese "reds" any more crimson then they actually are or to camouflage them with whitewash, but merely to state our own opinion in respect to the facts as we see them. Most of the propaganda charging the Cantonese with being bolsheviks and communists has its origin with those who are in opposition to the Kuomintang program of treaty revision, an obviously unfair appellation, because if we apply this same test to the Northern politicians, we find them to be just as "red" as the Cantonese. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo is now trying to force a revision of the Chinese treaties with Japan and Belgium, hence he, in the language of the propagandists, must also be classed as a "red." Then there is the Fengtien General, Chang Chung-chang in Shantung, who is trying to revise the Chinese maritime customs by assessing his own duties in Tsingtao, irrespective of the treaty-fixed tariff. Therefore, Gen. Chang Chung-chang is "red." Then we come to our own Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, commander-in-chief of the five Southeastern provinces, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Fukien. Immediately following the May 30 incidents of 1925, he was one of the first militarists to send a telegram to the Chinese students pledging them his support against the foreigners and quite recently he added his voice to those who have been clamoring for abrogation of the Sino-Belgian treaty. Hence Sun Chuan-fang must also be "red" by this test and in order not to overlook anybody, we read in the newspapers on Oct. 29 where Marshal Chang Tso-ling, the king of the reactionaries was also becoming "red" because he had announced some new scheme of taxation upon foreign goods that undoubtedly infringed upon rights guaranteed by the Tariff Treaty.

ON OCTOBER 28, The Kuomintang Party at its seventh annual congress in Canton passed resolutions favoring abolition of the unequal treaties, customs autonomy, abolition of likin, unification of national finance and currency, railway, highway and harbor construction. In reference to the subject of education, the Party voted in favor of definite government appropriations, compulsory free education, furtherance of the popular literary movement and governmental registration for mission schools. With regard to the subject of administration, the Kuomintang, according to the resolutions, supports energetic measures to suppress banditry and favors the organization of self-government in the districts, and land surveys. The Party also demands a delineation of the rights of the civil and military officials and would make the military subordinate to the civil except in time of war. There was a resolution supporting plans for a national political and military university and the introduction of military and aviation education. And finally there was a resolution favoring equal rights for women in law, politics, education and economics. This is the Kuomintang program or at least *Reuters* report of the results of the recent meeting, and we will hazard a guess that if it could be presented to Marshals Chang Tso-ling, Wu Pei-fu, Sun Chuan-fang and the rest of the so-called conservative crowd in the North, that these military gentlement would immediately place their stamps of approval on it. Chinese of intelligence, whether they reside in Chihli or Kwangtung, Szechuen or Kiangsu, are of one mind on this subject of treaty revision. There may be a difference of opinion as to the extent of revision, but they are of one mind on the general subject of revision of the treaties. The Cantonese are naturally more advanced on this subject as they are on many others due to their longer contact with the outside world. But it also must be remembered that much of the so-called radicalism in Canton is due entirely to the long political and economic fight with the British colony of Hongkong, and much of the propaganda charging the Cantonese with "redness" originates in Hongkong.

THERE IS of course the Soviet affiliations of the Kuomintang and their allies, the Kuominchun. Both of these parties have received financial support from Russia and employ Russian "red" advisers, but it is always questionable as to what the Chinese give the foreigners in exchange for this sort of assistance. The Russians in their struggles to "comeback" in Asia following their eclipse as a result of the World War have looked over the Chinese landscape and picked on the Kuomintang and Kuominchun as friendly comrades. The Japanese have done exactly the same thing with Chang Tso-ling and the British have done likewise with Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuan-fang and to be entirely fair, certain American religious interests have, or at least once did, ally themselves with the "Christian" General, Feng Yu-hsiang; however this alliance has cooled considerable since Feng went to Moscow. There may be a considerable difference in the degree of support which foreigners have extended to these various Chinese warlords, but one has only to read the foreign newspaper and propaganda organs in the treaty ports, to realize that such support is given. It may be claimed that no financial support is extended, but often editorial and propaganda support is just as potent as actual financial support. To come back to the matter of employing Russian advisers, both Chang Tso-ling and his ally, Gen. Chang Chung-chang of Shantung employ Russians of the "white" variety not only as advisers, but also as actual fighters in their armies. And in addition to Chang's Russian advisers, he has a whole staff of Japanese advisers and of course we do not wish to overlook Gen. Frank Sutton, who manages Chang's Mukden arsenal. Hence the futility for propagandists connected with the Northern militarists attacking the Cantonese on the grounds of bolshevism or anything else, and expecting their propaganda to be believed in the face of existing conditions in North China. The Northern militarists and politicians have failed to accomplish anything for China either domestically or internationally, hence the public has lost faith in them and has turned toward the South simply because the Cantonese have a program, on paper, at least which holds out some promise of better conditions for the Chinese people and their country.

ASIDE FROM the conflicting views on the question of who is going to *save* China, there can be no question regarding the rapid development of nationalism or "redness" in China. Although the Kuomintang and Kuominchun have made themselves standard bearers of the nationalist movement, they do not monopolize the movement by any means, for the nationalist sentiment extends all over the country and exists even under the despotisms maintained by Chang Tso-ling, Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang. The rebellion instigated by the younger and more liberal elements in Manchuria under Kuo Sung-lien in Manchuria last year almost succeeded and Chang Tso-ling was so weakened as a result of the rebellion that he is now practically powerless to curb the activities of his former subordinate Gen. Chang Chung-chang who is dominating Chihli and

Shantung and running affairs in typically bandit style. In this connection the following paragraphs from a recent editorial in the *North China Star* are especially timely:

"Despite the most stringent regulations against the publication of all news hostile to the local militarists, accounts of what is actually happening in other parts of China become known to the Chinese sometimes even days before the news is published in the foreign language press which has extraterritorial privileges.

"On the surface, the Fengtien forces have won a complete victory, and are supposed to be in complete possession of Peking and the rest of this Province. But under the surface there are unmistakable evidences of general dissatisfaction, and watchful waiting for the expected change. After the recent victory the spoils had of course to be divided and as is usually the case, there were not enough to go round. For one job there were ten applicants, and when the one choice is made, as an old politician once said in America, one ingrate and nine enemies are created for those who have the distribution in charge. While the fighting was on, everyone had hopes, but after temporary peace was established those whose hopes are unrealized far outnumber those who are satisfied, and in the militarist-political game, as played out here in China, the dissatisfied are always open to inducements from the late enemy.

"The lesser officials, both military and civil, are growling and many of the troops themselves are mutteringly asking themselves and each other what they got from all the fighting. The militarists who have been battling for purely personal gain through joint plunder are, even at the height of their temporary success, like giants with feet of clay, and their gains are like toy balloons that collapse at the first pin prick. Only the military leaders who are supporting, who are supported by, the nationalist movement have any permanency or any chance of final success.

"Foreign assistance has helped a few of the northern militarists for short periods, but even the foreign governments are becoming more and more convinced that support of any individual Chinese leader, as an individual and for any joint deal or other purpose, is a losing game. Those foreign nations who offer support in China for a quid pro quo are learning by bitter experience that the support, to be of any value, must be given to the Chinese as a whole and not to any individual leader, however powerful he may for the moment appear or however willing he may be to secretly sell his country.

"There are those who feel, perhaps rightly, that things in North China especially must first get worse before they get better, but in the long run the present Nationalist movement is certain of eventual success, no matter what the fortunes of individuals, either for or against it, may happen to be. The sea may be rough. The waves are high. Some of the militarist islands, still unsubmerged, may appear to resist the waves, with much dashing of spray. But the rising tide of Nationalism will ultimately submerge all, except those who rise supported by it."

"GIVING CHINA ALL SHE CAN TAKE"

MR. HENRY K. NORTON in an article appearing in the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Political Science, N. Y., dealing with the subject of American policy toward China, says that American policy toward China today is to "give China all she is ready to take." The following are the concluding paragraphs of his explanation of American policy: "We first want to give China all that China can take, all that China is ready to take. But we can't simply throw it at China and turn our backs and go, because we have Russia standing there ready to grab, and we don't know what the result of such a course might be. If Russia did start in, we don't know but that British and Japanese imperialism might experience a revival. Therefore, we want first to give China all she is entitled to take; second, we want China to be able to keep that when we do give it to her. These two desires determine our policy. It must march along the narrow path which I have suggested even though it cause the criticisms of the government's recent course in the Far East. We want China to get all she is entitled to and we want to keep those things for China when she does get them.

"China has asked for various things to be returned to her, among them her national sovereignty. Very good, but national sovereignty is a function of an organized state. Nobody but an organized state can exercise the powers of sovereignty. Until the Chinese people, great as they are, do organize their national power and national spirit into a modern state which can live in this modern world, there is nothing to exercise the powers of sovereignty. There is no place it can stay, no one to assume the duties and obligations that appertain to sovereignty. Therefore, the United States cannot simply withdraw and say, 'Here are your rights; now get others from Russia, and Japan, and the rest.' China couldn't do it. She would disappear in the debacle which would follow. We must at the same time we say we are willing to turn over these things to China, say to China, 'You must on your side organize your people in such a manner that you will be able to take and keep these things.'"

SHANGHAI AND THE "RULE OF REASON"

AFTER STATING that Shanghai had reached its present status of prosperity as one of the leading ports of the world due largely to the ability of the foreign and Chinese residents here to make adjustments to meet new conditions, Mr. MacMurray, American Minister to China on his recent visit to this city, declared that the time for making further adjustments had arrived. "It would be a tragedy of history," he said, "if Shanghai were not capable of adapting itself to the new situation which has now developed." The American Minister's address was delivered before members and guests of the Union Club of China including several members of the local municipal government and officials of the American, British and Chinese commercial bodies. He referred to the development which has taken place here "where East and West meet" and where a vast commercial metropolis had developed in a brief number of years from a fishing village to a world port and said that the city has successfully passed through some of the most thrilling chapters of the history of the world. "The city of Shanghai has a historical background of tolerance, tolerance of the ideas of the Chinese 'lords of the soil' and tolerance of the ideas of the foreigners," he declared and ventured the opinion that Shanghai had produced a distinct civilization of its own, a civilization based upon the 'rule of reason.'

In another address delivered before the members of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Mr. MacMurray also referred to conditions existing at Shanghai, stating that there had lately developed in this city a gratifying tendency toward cooperation between Chinese and foreign interests which "encourages us to hope for a better state of affairs." He expressed the hope that the tendency toward progress and stability would "continue to justify the feeling we have that China can handle her own affairs." In reference to Chinese-American relations generally Mr. MacMurray said that Americans both at home and in China were watching the situation eagerly and "not without concern," hoping that a good government, together with the preservation of order, and stable conditions would justify a change from conditions which have hitherto existed. "We look forward to a period not unreasonably far away when the Chinese people will establish a government under which

the past unsatisfactory relationship can be changed and when that time comes the Chinese people will be no more grateful than the American people."

U. S.TRANSFERS MUNITION DEPOT TO PACIFIC COAST

ACCORDING to a *Reuters* message from Washington, D. C. dated October 29, the U. S. Navy Department has decided to establish the new ammunition storage depot, replacing the one recently destroyed in New Jersey, in the interior of Nevada, one of the Pacific Coast states. The news report stated that the site selected consisted of 100,000 acres located 'ten miles from any settlement,' and said further that "apart from the fact that the site is isolated from any thickly populated district, it is felt that its remoteness will render attack unlikely in case of war." The state of Nevada borders on California and in a straight line is only about 250 miles from San Francisco, which fact contains considerable significance from the viewpoint of the shifting center of international politics from the standpoint of American national defense. It hasn't been so long since the American naval strategists decided to transfer the main strength of the American fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Now the next logical move is to transfer the naval munitions supply depot from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Further information on this subject doubtless will be supplied in time by the Japanese press, providing of course the news report on this subject is correct.

Pan Fu Decides to Accept Finance Post in Cabinet

Pan Fu, who served as Vice-Minister of Finance and Acting Minister of Finance from 1919 to 1921, has just been appointed Minister of Finance, his acceptance of the post following recent conferences with Marshal Chang Tso-ling at Mukden and Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung province at Tsinanfu. Mr. Pan in a native of Shantung, being born at Tsinanfu. Prior to the first revolution he erved at for time as saotai of Shantung and later became secretary to the Shantung gov r-nor. After the revolution he served for a time as secretary to the "tutuh" of Kiangsu, but in 1913 returned to Shantung as industrial commissioner, where he assisted in collecting the Chinese exhibition at the San Francisco Exposition. In 1914 he served on the Grand Canal Improvement Commission and in 1916 was mady associate director-general of the National Conservance Burean of which Hsiung Hsiling of Tientsin was director-general. In 1919 he was appointed vice-minister of finance and later served as Acting Minister and inspector-general of the Salt Administration. In 1921 he retired from office and has since resided in Tientsin. In addition to his official duties he has served as managing director of the Lu Feng Cotton Mill in Tsinanfu, of which enterprise he is chief stockholder.

Mr. Pan Fu

Kiangsu Economic Research Society.—The Kiangsu Economic Research Society has been organized under the auspices of the vocational institutions of all the districts in Kiangsu states a review in the Chinese Economic Bulletin.

Its purpose is to investigate into the economic conditions in the province, including the standard of living, and to help promote industry and commerce by introducing vocational education. Its membership consists of from one to four representatives of each vocational institution or any other organization as well as individuals.

The Obvious Failure of Peking

BY F. K. WU

THE present political situation in China evokes considerable interest and speculation, especially in view of the state of affairs at Peking where the Central Government is located and recognized by the Powers as the organ representing the Chinese people and functioning for their welfare. While in foreign countries the premiership constitutes a bone of contention among politieal leaders, that position is none too attractive in Peking. The present incumbent, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, is only "acting," and to all indications, he does not appear to be very happy with his new job. The reason for the lack of enthusiasm in not far to seek.

The answer lies in the fact the Treasury is always empty, and the Minister of Finance whoever he may be finds no way to raise funds except by borrowing money on the security of this or that surplus of revenue in the hands of foreign Powers. The press assures the public that the cabinet ministers have not received any salary for three months. The situation becomes more acute during the approach of a festival when creditors and government employees invariably press for payment. Why the government finance remains in bad shape can never be answered fully and satisfactorily, but one can readily see that the jurisdiction and influence of the Peking Government extends only to a few provinces above the Yellow River. Even there the tupans or military governors who are nominally under orders from the Central Government rule supreme in their respective domains as the feudal barons did during the middle ages. The primary concern of these tupans is to see that all provincial revenue will reach them. Seldom the funds reach Peking. Therefore, the authority of the Peking Government hardly spreads beyond the city limits.

No Incentive for Work

Another discouraging factor seems to be that cabinet ministers have no initiative for work; they only take orders from the military overlords. The position would be less difficult if only one powerful militarist happened to dominate the Government, but at the present moment, Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Marshal Chang Tso-lin are dictating to the Cabinet and hence there is confusion in serving two masters. Moreover, the matter becomes increasingly complex when these two men have a wide gap of difference between them.

Let us examine briefly the leading militarists in the North Marshal Chang Tso-lin, as every one knows, started in life as a bandit and as a bandit, his chief interest is to strengthen his stronghold in the Three Eastern Provinces with little regard as to what is the best for the people. His latest fiasco, is the depreciation of the Feng-piao or paper money due to poor banking management and official corruption. Where Chang's influence prevails, freedom of speech is denied. Two editors recently were shot because they criticised him or his subordinates. The Marshal is constantly under suspicion of being subservient to Japanese interest and in return receives military and financial support from the Japanese. The defection of General Kuo Sung-ling who revolted against Chang was attributed to the strategy of Japanese troops which obstructed the movement of Kuo's soldiers. Above everything else, the Fengtien warlord is alleged to have strong monarchist tendencies which are contrary to modern political thought and practice. It would not be unreasonable to assume that given proper power and backing Chang would try to change China again into a monarchy.

Always Retires to Mukden

When he was driven out of Peking, he retired to his quarters in Mukden capital of his stronghold, as he did in the past. It goes without saying that he is now king, emperor, and dictator of the Three Eastern Provinces. At an opportune moment he descends on Peking and dominates the situation as he is doing now. Outside of his territory just mentioned, his trusted lieutenants hold sway in Shangtung and Chili.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu

The next gentleman of note is Marshal Wu Pei-fu, reputed to have pronounced pro-British sympathies. Until recently, he was a bitter enemy of Chang Tso-lin. His main strength depended on General Feng Yu-hsiang who has a trained and well diciplined army. When Wu was fighting, Chang, Feng's soldiers, known as Kuominchun, gave up the struggle leading to the eventual defeat of Wu Pei-fu. Feng was therefore able to establish himself in Peking. Out of replason revenge, Wu made peace with Chang and they co-

operated with each other to drive Feng out of Peking. They succeeded in pushing the Kuominchun into Mongolia. Its forces nevertheless remain impact and are likely to return again to Peking or some other northern provinces. The fighting was mostly done by Fengtien soldiers.

The Chang-Wu Conference

Then Chang and Wu agreed to confer with each other in Peking. When they met, many thought they would discuss ways and means for the betterment of the country. Instead they enquired after each other's health and commented on the tea they drank. The conference lasted only fifteen minutes. People who hoped a new era would dawn upon China as a result of that meeting could not help feeling greatly disappointed. Such laissez faire attitude of these military men furnishes conclusive evidence that their only concern is to hold on to their domains and pay little regard for the future of the country. It appears impossible to believe they could work together or arrive at a common policy for the uplift of China.

The Fight at Hankow

The Kuominchun having been defeated, Wu Pei-fu had to leave for the Yangtse Valley because all the northern provinces had come under the thumb of Chang Tso-lin. Wu's supporters were in power in Honan, Hupeh and Szechuen, but the northern expedition started from Canton had taken Hunan and was threatening the Wu-han cities. Wu was obliged to go to Hankow to resist the southern invasion. In a battle near Hankow, his picked troops were either defeated or won over by the southern forces. The whole province of Hupeh fell to the nationalist armies which pursued Wu Pei-fu into Honan. His power and prestige are on the wane, and therefore his past deeds need no further comment.

The Third Figure

The third notable figure is Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, the dictator of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Chekiang and Fukien. He was for a time an abherent of Wu Pei-fu and a former tupan of Fukien. Taking advantage of the strife between Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang and Chih Hsieh-yuan of Kiangsu, Sun eventually gained ascendency in those two provinces as well as in Anwhei and Kiangsi. He was until lately an obscure figure and consequently his ambition and schemes are open to conjecture. At any rate, he does not believe in popular government, attempts to suppress all patriotic demonstrations and mass meetings of students and others showing that at best, Sun Chuang-fang's policy is that of a reactionary and stagnation. Furthermore, he characterises all nationalist movements as communistic and is playing into the hands of foreign reactionaries. His declaration of safeguarding his five provinces and guaranteeing peace to his people should be accepted in no other light than treating them as his private property subject to his exploitation. In short, Sun Chuan-fang bears striking resemblance to a benevolent despot.

The Fight in Kiangsi

At present the Nanking tupan is waging war against the Canton nationalist army in Kiangsi. While the success of a campaign can scarcely be foreseen, so far Sun's forces have suffered reverses in the hands of the nationalist soldiers. A great part of the province has fallen into the sphere of the southerners. It was reported that when Nanchang, the capital, was captured by the southern soldiers, the inhabitants accorded them a warm welcome. Such news if true means that Sun is not popular in Kiangsi.

Besides these outstanding marshals, there are other lesser lights such as Yen Shi-shan of Shansi and Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan. Both acknowledge allegiance to Peking, but in fact their power is omnipotent in their respective provinces. Tupan Yen however has transformed Shansi into an orderly "model" province, whereas Tang Chi-yao encourages the growth of opium in Yunnan which is a poor province and still remains in a comparatively backward state.

The Service of Peking's Weakness

The perpetual weakness of the Peking Government and its inability to control the unruly tupans demonstrate the hopelessness of the situation. Unstable and powerless as the Peking Government stands, it is still recognized by the Powers. The unsettled conditions and the ever changing of parties in Peking have brought havoc to the Tariff Conference and the Conference investigating the Extraterritorial system in China. They have both been adjourned. The supporters of Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu are making frantic efforts to resuscitate the Tariff Conference in the hope that they may profit from the increased tariff. The reason why Chang and Wu worked together in the elimination of Feng Yu-hsiang from Peking was that they had in mind this additional levy. Therefore, few lament the failure of this conference inasmuch as its results would have but benefitted a few militarists and politicians rather than the whole people. It seems impossible for the extrateritoriality commission to continue its undertaking when within the shadow of the conference room newspaper men were dragged out in the middle of the night and summarily shot without trial or indictment, and when the will of the tupans is given preference to all laws and customs.

China is said to be a republic,—but without a president or even a responsible executive in Peking. From what has been described, the outlook in the North is certainly not promising. Will China continue to tread the path of militarism and chaos? Will the people willingly submit to greivances without hope for a better day? These searching questions will be dealt with later when an attempt to answer may be made.

Historical Background for Present China Conditions

BY NORMAN BARRY MAINE

FOR a more compreheasive understanding of China to-day and musings as to the probable future of the Chinese people the student might do worse than turn to the pages of China's history. There will be found material for the refutation of the gloomy prognostications of certain pessimists material for the encouragement of sceptics, material with which to fortify the faith of optimists.

An examination of the annals of Chinese history shows very clearly that it moves in cycles, and nowhere possibly can be found a more striking example of this doctrine. A century or so of an ascending curve, the Zenith, then a century of decline, the ruler begins to lose his vigor in the somnolent atmosphere of peace, prosperity and self-satisfaction, stagnation and decay begin to set in; perhaps invasion threatens; the dynasty is impotent either to stem the rising tide of discontent or to defend the nation against aggression from without. The nadir of the nations' fortune is reached. The dynasty falls, the debris is swept away, and a new cycle begins.

Fall of Manchus in Accord with Cycle of History

The fall of the Manchus in 1911 was, therefore, no great surprise to those who understand Chinese history, and are able to interpret the tendencies. What has transpired since the Revolution, and the chaotic state of China as we find it today is only a repetition of similar phases in this country's ancient history.

I do not deny, however, that with the present chaotic state of China, a certain amount of pessimism must be bred in the minds of those interested in this country either politically, educationally or commercially. There is one fact, however, which remains pre-eminent, and which to my mind is quite clear, and that is China must be saved by her own efforts. The Great Powers, are all, without exception, interested in China's welfare and with the development of Chinese civilisation, but China must not rely upon the benevolence of any outside power. It is undeniable that the whole world is vitally affected by the development of this country, and it is just as important to Europe and America as it is to Asia, and for that reason an intelligent understanding of the problem of China is imperative.

Future conditions in China fall under three groups: economic, political and cultural. Neither of these groups can be considered independently, although for the benefit of mankind a solution of the latter would possibly be the most desirable, and any solution of the first two that ministers to that end would undoubtedly bring about the greatest benefits.

Chinese Saturated in Tradition

There is no doubt that the ancient civilisation of China is undergoing a very rapid change, but it must be borne in mind that the people of China are saturated in tradition and to change that state of mind, grounded on many centuries of history, must be a very gradual process and the first consideration of the would-be former. The masses that make up this vast population, estimated at one-quarter of the human race, have lived a certain sort of life, and seen their neighbors lead the same sort of life, and they are the least likely to welcome changes, even if that other sort of life produces beneficial results. The force of example, however, in China is powerful and if changes are going to be made they can only be brought about in this manner. The instinct of the entire population is to do, as far as they can, what they and their ancestors have always done, and live as they and their ancestors have always lived. If the force of example is to bring about these beneficial changes then it must be set by the educated classes. By the students.

First must be the development of a patriotic spirit. I do not mean the bigoted anti-foreignism of the Boxers, or the

idiotic ravings of a parcel of school children that culminated in that disastrous affair in Shanghai on May 30. But, I mean an enlightened attitude which is willing to learn from other nations, while not willing to allow them to dominate. The greatest danger of patriotism is that, as soon as it has proved strong enough for successful defense, it is apt to turn to foreign aggression. There is not the slightest reason why China, with her immense population and abundant national resources should not take her place eventually among the other Great Powers. The spirit of patriotism is absolutely necessary for the regeneration of China, but that patriotism must be defensive and not aggressive.

Three Needed Reforms

With a new blow of western skill, coupled with traditional Chinese virtues, must independence be sought for without that political independence for this country will have little value. The chief requisites therefor might be summarized under three headings: (1) The Establishment of an orderly Government; (2) The development of industry; (3) The spreading of Education. The urgency of these reforms possibly comes in the above mentioned order, but in some measure they will have to be pursued concurrently.

Of the first and second some attempt has already been made, but, sponsored under an atmosphere of political anarchy, and internecene warfare, the progress quite naturally has been negligible. Of industry, greater strides have been made in the environs of foreign concessions, partly through the aid of foreign capital, but to some extent with Chinese money. Certain industrial undertakings, financed by Chinese, have been started in the interior, but the lack of Security has quite naturally, hampered further progress.

Perhaps the greatest crying grievance of the Chinese to-day in their country, in parts other than the treaty Concessions, is the utter insecurity of life. Neither is this surprising when you appreciate the conditions that prevail. The people in the interior are either subjected to the menace of roving bandits, that infest practically every part of the land, or to the despotism of military tyrants, who are little better in their treatment of the people than that of the robbers. It is only natural, under such a state of affairs, that Chinese capitalists are reluctant to invest money in industrial enterprises when they are uncertain when they will be called upon to pay huge ransoms to bandit chieftains or forced to contribute to the coffers of some political or military leader to carry on his selfish and mefarious campaign. At this time of writing China is as anarchic as it has ever been, and some comment on this phase is perhaps desirable.

Feudalism Gaining Control of Country

The process of feudalism seems to be slowly but surely gaining control of the country. The absence of a national army has fascilitated these political or military chieftains with their mercenary armies. These men have no interest in China's welfare, and their motives are purely of a selfish character, and only actuated in gaining control of revenue bearing territories. These militarists and their satellites are engendering what remnants of a political organisation that is left, and if they are allowed to continue as they have during the past few years they will break-up the last vestiges of the social order. If the progressive elements are therefore to win they must become a strong organised force.

The ultimate Government of China, must I believe, be constitutional and of a federal character. A degree of automomy must be given to the provinces, reserving for the Central Government the Customs, Army and Navy, Foreign Relations and Railways. Public opinion must not, however, be left unguided. It will be necessary to establish a strong progressive party and a party strong enough to enforce its decisions upon its leaders. Furthermore, this party will have to win the confidence of the people, and this will only be achieved by a very rigid avoidance of corruption and political profiteering.

Young China's Task

This may savour of considerable idealism to those who are familiar with China to-day, but I confideatly believe that their exists in Young China enough energy and commonsense, patriotism and honesty to create such a party. I know there is considerable opposition to such an assertion when you review that attitude taken by the student element during the past year. I do not defend the actions of these youngsters when their national aspirations lead them to public destruction, inciting strikes and boycotts, and generally disturbing the public peace, but they do have a spirit of patriotism which has hitherto been lacking and but for the pernicious spreading of Bolshevik propaganda among their ranks, I am confident we should not have seen the disasters that have culminated through their actions during the past year.

Given a sound Government, there is no reason why industry should not go ahead by leaps and bounds. A certain amount of state enterprise would also, I think, be desirable. There are arguments, of course, against this, but I think those in favour outweigh any opposition. The state is in a better position to borrow money than the private individual, and in the second place, to employ foreign experts who would be needed, and thirdly, because it would be easier for the state to make sure that vital industries do not come under the control of foreign powers.

For all this to come about it will be necessary for a change in Chinese morals; a development of public spirit in the place of family ethic; transference to the public service of that honesty which already exists in private business, and a degree of energy which at present is rare.

Great Hope in Widespead Education

Perhaps what is just as important as the development of industry is the spreading of education. I believe that the most progressive Chinese hope that their country will become a democracy and for that reason universal education is an absolute necessity. The fundamental principles of democracy demand a well-enlightened public opinion, and where the population is illiterate, true democracy is impossible. The great hope, therefore, lies in the spread of education on modern lines, but this must be thorough and gradual. Furthermore, the schools and colleges must be freed from politics. What the nature of this education should be it is difficult to determine, but in all probability it should combine the fundamental principles of Chinese tradition and of western philosoply and the application of western science. In the present state, however, even given a sound Government, it is doubtful whether China could carry the burden of popular education, and this could only come about through the development of industry.

China to-day is passing through a period of transition very similar to that which transformed mediæval into modern Europe. That is an aspect which those who are interested in the development of this country must not lose sight. However much we esteem the virtue and intelligence of the Asiatics, it seems to me improbable that they are naturally superior to the inhabitants of the west as to be able to accomplish in one generation what it took Europe five centuries to effect. It would be foolish on my part to infer that Chinese civilisation was inferior to ours, and I think those intimate with Chinese will agree when I say that perhaps Chinese culture is developed to a state even superior in some respects to that of the western nations. I admit that this culture is undergoing changes, but I think China should be left free to assimilate what she desires of our civilisation, and reject what is bad, for combined they will then have our merits and theirs. There is no doubt there is something wrong with western culture to-day, for it would seem that we pursue war and destruction rather than human ends. Our progress would seem to be wrapped up in a love for militarism and a passion for dominating by force.

China in Medieval Ages

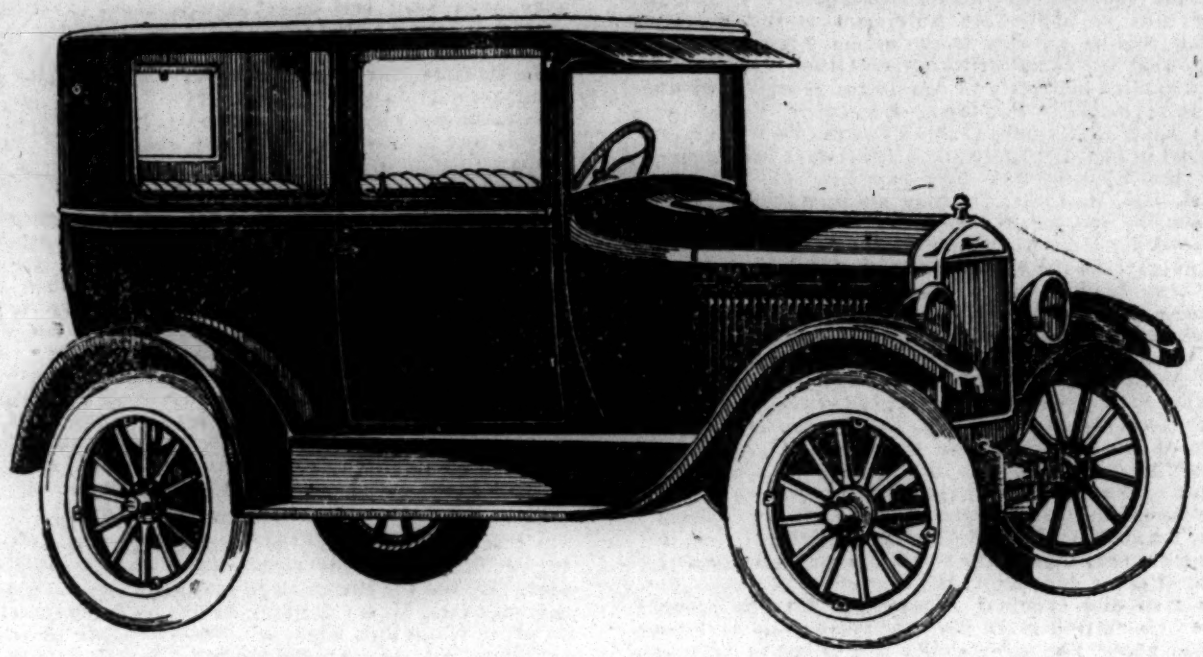
The Chinese, however, have the advantage of coming later. They can imitate our mechanical inventions and they may profit by our experience and avoid our mistakes. They need not undergo the severe struggles and vicissitudes of what we in the west have had to suffer. Neither have they the difficulties of class distinction, although in some measure it exists but is less rigidly defined. But some of their difficulties, political, religious, and not the least linguistic, are greater than any which Europeans ever had to encounter.

The present evolution of China might be analogous to that of England during the 14 Century, and if China raises herself to the English level of 1450 or 1500 during this generation, she will have done exceedingly well. I am therefore not sanguine enough to anticipate that anyone who is now living in China will see very much improvement either economically or politically than what exists to-day.

So, with all our hopes, ideals and ambitions, we cannot get away from the fact that the development of this country must be slow, but providing China assimulates all that is good of our culture, this period of renaissance that now exists thay develop into a new civilisation better than any the world before has yet known. That should be the goal towards which young China should strive. If China joins in the madness of imperialism which seems to pregnate the west to-day, with their inability to abstain from wars which year by year, with the development of modern science, grow more and more devastating and which quite possibly may eventually bring about their own destruction, then China like the rest will perish. If China can turn aside from materialistic activities and devote herself to science and art, and the inaugeration of a better economic system, and fulfills their obligations, which after all are only due to herself, she will have given mankind a new hope. That hope is realisable.

Shanghai
Oct. 28. 1926

Ford



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The Trademark Law and Extraterritoriality

BY N. F. ALLMAN

ON May 29, 1926, the American Government recognized the Chinese trademark law of May 3, 1923 as being applicable to American citizens, subject to the general provisions of the Chinese-American treaties. This appears to be the first practical step taken by any government towards the abolition of extraterritoriality. It is true that this law will be applied to Americans in the American Court, but this is possibly an evolutionary step in the complete abolition of extraterritoriality. Other Chinese laws have been applied indirectly to Americans as well as to other foreigners, principally tax laws. None of the foreign governments have ever admitted that these tax laws are legally applied, and in fact, the application has always been indirect, such as the Consumption Tax and Lao Ti Shui. The trademark law, however, is being put on a proper basis by being formally recognized, and it will be interesting to note how it works out in practice. That is, applying a Chinese law to foreigners in the extraterritorial consular courts.

The text of the Note from the American Legation to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, assenting to the trademark law, reads as follows:

> "The American Legation presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to previous correspondence exchanged between the latter and the Netherlands Minister, as Senior minister, on the subject of the recognition of the Chinese Trade Mark Law of May 3, 1923 has the honor to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Legation, on behalf of the American Government, assents to the application of the Trade Mark Law to American citizens, subject to the general provisions of the treaties, as from September 1, 1926. Peking, May 29, 1926."

Both civil and criminal proceedings may be brought under the Chinese trademark law, and presumably to remove any doubts about the applicability of this law to American citizens, the American Congress should take some action in connection with its recognition by the administrative department of the American Government. If this is not done the American Court may be faced with some difficulty when bases are presented under the Chinese trademark law. Congress has laid down the rule that only American laws are applicable to Americans in the consular courts in China. This rule may be found in Section 4086 of the revised statutes, and is summarised by Judge Thayer as follows:

> "The laws of the United States are extended over our citizens in China "so far as they are suitable" to give effect to the treaties with China.
>
> "In all cases where such laws are "not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies," the common law, and the law of equity and admiralty, are extended in like manner over our citizens in China.
>
> "If neither the common law, nor the law of equity or admiralty, nor the statutes of the United States, "furnish appropriate and sufficient remedies" the ministers, respectively, shall supply such defects and deficiencies by "decrees and regulations which shall have the force of law."

The difficulty that may arise, is, how is the Chinese trademark law to be enforced in the American Court. Possibly it may be held that this law is enforceable against American citizens on the ground that it is necessary and suitable to carry the treaties between China and the United States into effect, or on the further ground that the Note recognising the law is a treaty, and a self-executing law, carrying with it the Chinese trademark law.

It would appear that any deficiency in the laws applicable to Americans, as may be the case in the present instance. might be remedied by a decree or regulation of the minister under the statute quoted above. This so-called rulemaking power of the American Minister, however, has not been exercised to any considerable extent, and in any case, the exercise of this function might be considered questionable legislation. It is not likely, therefore, that the American Minister will make any rule in the promises, although he is seemingly anthorised so to do by Congress. Legislation should be confined to Congress, and if any non-judicial action is required in connection with this law, that body should take the desired action.

The British Government assented to the Chinese trademark law in the early part of June, 1926, though the text of the British Note is not yet available. To make this law binding on British subjects in China, an order in council is necessary. This order is now being prepared.

Shanghai Oct. 30, 1926.

What Will Thompson Say About The Philippines?

BY WALTER ROBB

Editor, American Chamber of Commerce Journal, Manila

COLONEL Carmi Alderman Thompson of Ohio has left the Philippines with a cryptical but cordial farewell statement to the press and his luggage jammed with the elements of his report to President Coolidge. His head may have been jammed with the same material. But no, this could not have been the case; for the elements of the report, constituting what is believed the most thorough survey ever made of the Philippine government, are quite largely the answers of various government bureaus to the Thompson questionaires; and of course none of this mass of information in the rough could have been prepared for absorption by the presidential emissary prior to his departure.

He had therefore available for his farewell statement only his memory of a hundred banquets and receptions and a thousand banquet and platform speeches, together with hazy impressions of dozens of wee and rather unkempt tropical ports and narrow gauge railway and motorroad points; and recollection, still less clear, of countless interviews with formal and informal committees. He is a jovial man, yet he would hardly be capable of the bold jest at the expense of the Philippines of making a serious report to the President, and even recommendations, from his mere hurried observations while being whisked officially about "an archipelago which is one of the richest lands in the world, if not the richest," to use his own words.

Questionsires Constitute Report

It is in the replies to the questionaires that he will find the verification for this assumption. They will be his report. He has the energy to go into them, and to assort and assemble their facts. Besides, he has no doubt been told to do so; or if not this, then he will have able assistance in Washington, so that all will be ready for the short session of Congress, for there remains hardly any doubt but that the questionaires were prepared in the commerce department at Washington, under the surveilance of that master statistician, who once rationed a nation by schedule, the Hon. Herbert Hoover.

Thompson can hardly have had anything to do with the questionaires: they bore the fingerprints of experts. They were ready upon his arrival here, and when passed out to the bureaus they immediately engaged the whole attention of large sections of government technical personnel, until the final days of the Thompson sojourn in the islands. This was done while Thompson himself saw the beauty of the islands and came to a realization of their virgin fertiliity; while he gradually came to observe that a militant cabal had the chief executive pocketed and was on an avowed political strike to enforce its well defined demands—always well expressed, often with plausible argument—for immediate, absolute and complete independence from the United States, and meantime for a Philippines undivided by the Bacon bill.

Of what Coolidge will do upon receipt of the report, Thompson averred he had hardly the least notion save his abiding confidence that the presidential action would be premised upon the welfare of the Filipino people.

Celebrates with Gen. Aguinaldo

It is not necessary, however, to make one's self deaf, dumb and partially blind when a man in such a position as Thompson's is speaking; and more especially when he is speaking after a day of mellow good comradeship such as he enjoyed September 29, at Kawit with General Emilio Aguinaldo and 5000 *veteranos* of the revolution of 1896 and 1898 against Spain and the insurrection of 1899 and 1900 against the United States.

They were celebrating the 28th anniversary of the ratification of the Aguinaldo dictatorship which promised a republic.

It is perhaps essential to describe the scene. Flags of the republic were everywhere. They were stuck up on fences and out of windows, from the boundary of the province clear into Kawit, and the official party proceeded from the boundary into Kawit between the ranks of the *veteranos* lining the roadway on either side. Far out on the road, Thompson was met by an honorary committee of high officers of the Aguinaldo army, and with them he went into town and met Aguinaldo at the gates of his residence, amid a concourse of seven or eight thousand people. Upon arches over the road at frequent intervals, the Aguinaldo platform was set forth in plainly worded placards: friendliness to Americans and faith in America; pleas for independence in accordance with assurances of Consul Pratt,

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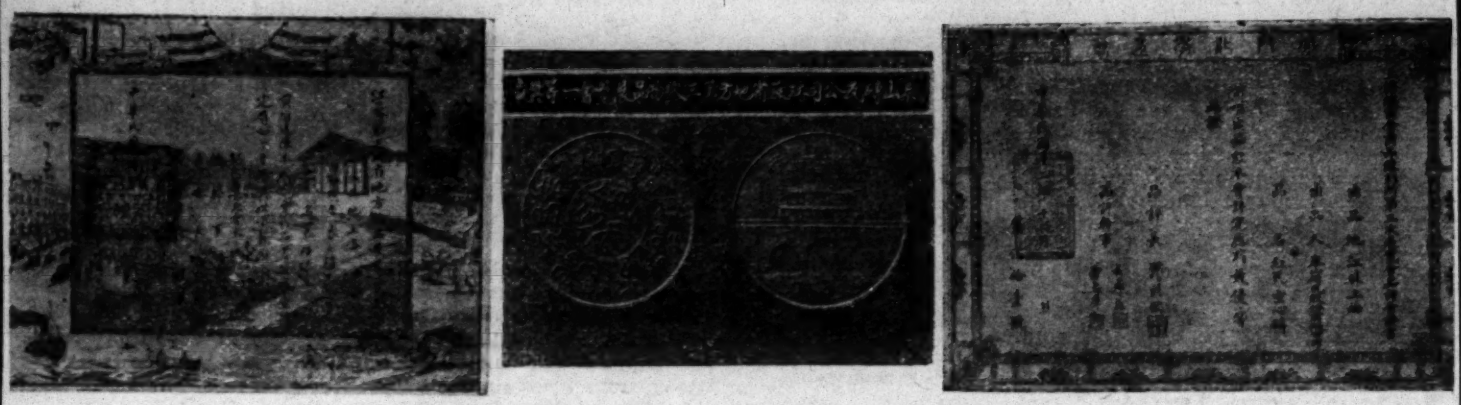

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Commodore Dewey and McKinley; opposition to the Bacon bill to accord Mindanao separate administration.

And true to all this Aguinaldo himself spoke from a balcony of his new mansion house, with the great reception rooms filled with Filipino, foreign and American guests, the Americans and Filipinos for the most part veterans, Thompson himself among them.

Aguinaldo for Cooperation and Independence

Aguinaldo's remarks in his address to the 5000 *veteranos* and other thousands, patiently standing in a drizzling rain and listening eagerly, contemplated a change of local leadership or some other effective step toward a period of hearty cooperation in exploitation of the natural resources of the islands; and afterward....independence as a matter of course.

His remarks did not exclude international complications, to be overcome before the final goal should be reached, nor did one gather clearly from them that the less tangible ties between the Philippines and the United States were ever to be severed. The revolutionary leader stood precisely where he stood when he returned to Manila from Hongkong after the Battle of Manila Bay. He flayed severely noncooperation; he of course lamented General Wood's absence on account of the operation confining him to a hospital bed; he frankly took up the challenge that he is an *Americanista*, and argued this attitude as the only possible one by which independence might be eventually gained, to the assurance of which he several times referred.

The addresses by Americans commended and approved this attitude. One in particular, though not Thompson's, rebuked all contrary propaganda and warned it that it would lose ground among Americans in the United States. "Hold fast, hold fast to General Aguinaldo," said Admiral Sumner Kittelle, now commanding the 16th naval district of the United States, embracing the naval stations of Cavite and Olongapo.

Carmi Thompson went to Kawit
In a shower of rain;
He had his day and said his say,
And won't go there again.

Thompson's Address at Kawit

With profound apologies, naturally, to the "eyes and ears" of a respected President: to an official emissary whom it were almost sacrilege to liken to the indiscreet doctor of Mothergoose memory. From all that Thompson said at Kawit, the following may be paraphrased:

He had found the people of the Philippines to be kind, conscientious, and hospitable perhaps to a fault. Wherever he had gone in the Philippines, *veteranos* had grouped themselves near the speaker's platform. This had pleased him; the only orator whose sophistries he had rebuked publicly was a young man who thought of the *veteranos* as men of a past day, old fogies, and he had told this young man that America always felt safest when her public affairs were in the hands of men who had sacrificed for her in war.

He said that without disparagement of other leaders, "Aguinaldo is the best known most respected and best liked Filipino, in the United States." He had respected him even back in the days when he was soldiering against him. At Kawit he constantly addressed the *veteranos* and Aguinaldo as comrades. He had arrived in Manila July 9 believing he could render a just and unbiased report of Philippine conditions. This he still believed, "but the report will be tinged with the love and frienship I have come to feel for the Filipino people." Whatever might be done would be for their welfare. He had made, as he had been expected to make, an economic survey of the islands, but he was not among those who would exploit the Philippines, their mineral, timber and soil resources; he was not taking heed of political differences, but if he should be the humble means of directing the Filipino's own attention to exploitation of the islands' resources, for themselves and for the whole world, then his visit would not have been in vain.

Irony in Remarks

He found the Filipinos sincere in their purpose (presumably their purpose of achieving independence), and he hoped the comrades would credit him too with sincerity and honesty when his report came back to the islands from Washington. He would always cherish cordial memories of the islands, especially of the *veteranos*; and the photograph of Aguinaldo he was to receive, would be framed and hung in his office where it would ever recall to him his mission to the Philippines.

Now it goes without saying, after all this, that together with his report Thompson will submit his opinion; in other words, he will make definite recommendations, for he has said he believes the islands are entitled to know what America's purpose as to the future is. It is also rather clear what his opinion will be, as it seems not at striking variance with Aguinaldo's own.

If the day at Kawit was, as is unquestionably true, the most significant in the entire itinerary, the day at Zamboanga was the most exciting. On the *Apo*, with Colonel Henry L. Stimson as his guest, Wood had called at Zamboanga and made arrangements for the Moro and Christian delegations to line up in two parades and await Thompson, only the reception committee going to the pier and boarding the *Mindoro*. But instead of arriving at Zamboanga on the morning of August 25, the *Mindoro* did not make port until afternoon, when the Christian parade had broken up, and its disbanded elements swarmed down to the pier without leaders or commanders, some twitting the now thoroughly hungry and impatient Moros as they passed their ranks.

This was dangerous business.

Near Conflict is Averted

Actual conflict was averted by Thompson's refusal to go ashore until the pier was cleared, and by the timely action of Major Fletcher and Moro and Christian officials and leaders following his example. The *Apo*, having intercepted some quite vivid press dispatches depicting the incident, hurriedly returned to Zamboanga from Jolo, and Wood read the riot act to those whom it seemed had been derelict in adhering to the agreement. When he returned to Manila he ignored the press insinuations that he had dipped an oar into troubled waters and provoked greater turbulence.

The *Journal* gathers the actual facts from the *Mindanao Herald*, and will quote the following disgressive paragraph because of its poignant interest:

"Happy in the thought that all unpleasantness and cause for friction had been wiped out,... General and Mrs. Wood, with their guests, spent several pleasant hours in the old 'General's Quarters', Quarters No. 7, Pettit Barracks, the Wood home of twenty years ago where, with their young children, probably the happiest years of their lives were enjoyed. Many old friends called and renewed their allegiance."

Information for Report through Governor's office

The data from the government bureaus that will constitute the informative and vital portion of Thompson's report was all furnished through the office of Governor General Wood. The belief is entertained that the short congressional session may give attention to Philippine matters. Members recently in Manila have said publicly that action should not be longer delayed. Congress meets December 6 and adjourns March 4.

Apprised through press accounts of what Aguinaldo had said at Kawit, Quezon, *de facto* dictator of the Philippines, took the floor in the senate meeting September 30 and in a two-hour addresses enunciated once more the policy of noncooperation for economic development with the aid of capital from the United States until the question of independence be settled. The following day he continued this critiism of Aguinaldo. He offered to submit the question to Aguinaldo's district in the senatorial elections of 1928, and if defeated to retire from politics, with unchanged views. He reiterated steadfast opposition to Governor General Wood in matters where power gained from the preceding chief executive might be lost by acquiescence. His vehemence regarding an attitude well known, being so often stated, will not probably be an influence inducing Congress to put consideration of the Philippines indefinitely aside. Thompson had, of course, the legislative independence memorial in his briefcase, but it was not alone.

Survey takes Three Months

Colonel Stimson, secretary of war under Taft and still a stalwart of his party in New York, confined his survey to three weeks, while Thompson, charged with greater responsibility, gave three months to the job. Aguinaldo was very pleasing to Stimson too, and their views about the governor general were in accord.

After dodging about the islands during the time he had, Stimson issued a statement chastising the legislative attitude; a statement pointing to the Philippines' frowning neighbors, envious of the islands' resources; a statement therefore setting independendence a long, long way off, at a point where the population would be several times what it now is, and exploitation of resources commensurate with this growth; and finally, a statement advocating the independence of the office of the chief executiye, which he thought should be strengthened by statute and by liberal financial provision for a staff of assistants and inspectors.

Quezon replied to Stimson, of course, as he later replied to Aguinaldo himself.

These many polemics may be diverting, but when the amused reader gets down to solid bedrock he finds little but artificial differences between the protagonists: and these, he must suppose, are for the sake of appeal to the electorate in the frequent elections in and about Manila. Both men are independence advocates, Aguinaldo assuming, however, that

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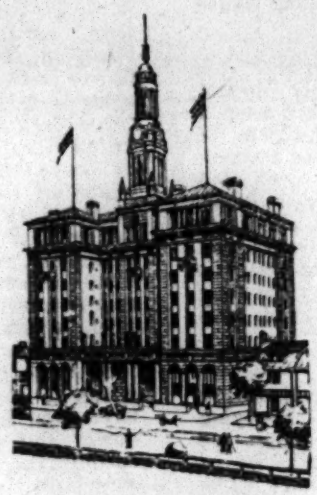

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assurances already made are sufficient, and that a period of capital investment may be welcomed, and Quezon assuming that the assurances are insufficient, "and every American dollar invested in the Philippines (until every doubt as to the final grant of independence is removed) is a nail in the independence coffin."

Then Aguinaldo counters with a statement of the American capital invested in Philippine bonds, P161,000,000 and more, principally by enactments of the legislature. He doubts that Queson's professed misgivings about capital are sincere; or if they are, his administration fails, for it has not kept capital out.

The depths of this political pool being by no means clear even to the most sophisticated residents of the Philippines, they may fall quite below the Thompson plumb line and leave that itinerant and involuntary observer completely nonplussed—quite in the dark as to what to say in Washington, and more than a little embarrassed by the duty of saying something absolutely definite.

Thompson Good at Finesse

So, perhaps, he left us. He is a very affable Ohioan, reticent of speech, and he handled with no little finesse a situation often surcharged with unpleasant possibitities. If at any time there was the least straining of relations between Malacanang and himself, mutual good breeding prevented the least indication of it. At the Thompson farewell dinner, returning courtesies, the departing host proposed a toast to General Wood and wished for his speedy recovery; and among his guests were the staff officials who had been the convenient laision personnel between Thompson traveling and about the islands for the President, and Wood, both traveling about for him and laboring in Manila.

Bon voyage.

For the present at least the Coolidge administration seems to have tied its ship to Aguinaldo's towline. Replying to the senate president, the veteran revolutionist quotes the Coolidge letter in answer to Speaker Roxas' memorial of two years ago embracing criticism of General Wood: "The Government of the United States has full confidence in the ability, good intentions, fairness and sincerity of the present Governor General. It is convinced that he has intended to act and has acted within the scope of his constitutional authority. Thus convinced, it is determined to sustain him, and *its purpose will be to encourage and broadcast the most intelligent cooperation of the Filipino people in this policy.*"

Believe in a New Day

This purpose is gaining headway, there seems no doubt; from new and sometimes unsuspected native quarters come frequent attestations of support; but the administration is not Congress.—and indeed, in respect to territories, Congress is rather the administration,—and upon this gamble the senate president continues to toss the dice. He feels he is certain to win at home, and is not altogether certain to lose in America. Perfervid as the political atmosphere is, men seem to see beyond it to fairer days for the Philippines—as if it were the fleeting dark before the dawn of fixed policy toward the islands. However, they will await the Thompson report with ill concealed anxiety.

One thing certain to be in the report is a favorable estimate of the present economic condition of the people of the Philippines as contrasted with conditions elsewhere in the far east, particularly in China and Japan; and the fact that the islands are the one country in the east currently balancing its budget will be exploited, where all Democrats may see!

Well, if our budget is less stubborn than others that just seem never to come to balance, we have nevertheless for the political gambler something just as good. We have a perpetually flowing stream of investigations, official and unofficial, and the reports of these have the same effect upon our going ahead as if our peso had the modesty of the violet and the shrinking qualities of seersucker. Men pray less fervently for what may be the tenor of the Thompson spiel, than that it may be the last of all of them—the epilogue before the curtain shall be finally lowered over the awful farce of a great republic carrying on as a colonial power. The means have been suggested to Thompson of giving this territory the status it deserves. He has an opportunity, but the fact that he may miss it by the full length of Pennsylvania avenue will continue to make the business barometer in the Philippines as skittish as an outlaw mustang. Men will work up their projects, it is their habit, but even the inebriate lucubrations of a second-rate newspaper scribe, to say nothing of vocal debauches in Congress, may scatter their stock purchasers and disperse their creditors like mist before the wind. With such conditions prevailing, the islands require no unstable budget to give their economics the heebejeebies.

The Position of the Kuominchun in Kansu and Shensi

BY VINCENT DE QUAYLE

THE Kuominchun 1st Army seems to be sweeping everything before it these days, that is, in Kansu and Shensi. The last time we wrote was about its victories from Lanchow to Pingliang, and a little beyond, while today we can reliably state that not only is Kansu free from Wu Pei-fu's people, but even Shensi is quickly being apprised of the fact that Liu Chen-hua and Wu Hsin-t'ien, both Wu Pei-fu, men, are being eliminated from the scene in that distressed province.

After defeating Chang Chiao-chia, the defunct Defence Commissioner of Eastern Kansu, in his own domain, the 1st Army kept right on pursuing him, though he had been so speedy himself as to link up with Wu Hsin-t'ien and K'ong Fan-ching, the latter having been ousted from the Southern Kansu Defence Commissionership, hoping, thereby, to yet make it "hot" for Liu Tupan of Lanchow. The latter's forces followed southeast from Pingliang, when near a city called Huat'ing a small battle was fought to the detriment of those three "Allies," scattering them to the four winds of heaven! Longchow, in Shensi, was their headquarters, but the 1st Army from Lanchow kept pressing on, taking that city, as well as the next below it, namely K'ienyang, and yet going "over the top" into the city of Ch'i Shan, which is only 290 *li* west of Sian. That was the southern route to Sian. On the main road from Pingliang to Sian, which we call the middle road, the 1st Army also pressed forward, so that on the 4th inst., according to letter from there, the vanguards had reached the city of Kienchow, which is 160 *li* west of Sian. It is natural that many lives have been lost among the enemy, the remnants throwing down their arms in despair, so as to be relieved of such encumbrances. Tney are only too glad to surrender, when they have the opportunity. The guns of the 1st Army are fierce things, and the men behind are just as fierce. These 1st Army men fear nothing, running right into the thickest danger, but somehow or other come out unscathed, though victorious. We heard from a certain fairly reliable source last night that Sian had been taken by these 1st Army men, and that the city was now open, the seige having been raised.

If Sian is taken by the Kuominchun 1st Army then Gen. Liu's latest plans to take Sian have also fallen to the ground! It was said that his ammunition was also scarce. One would think that Wu Pei-fu would do all in his power to send reinforcements to Shensi to stem the tide of the onrushing Kuominchun. At the rate these men are going they may soon join hands with the Kwangtung men, under Chiang Kai-shek, in Honan. If so, it may not be long ere their common enemy has been fiinished, as far as politics are concerned. This 1 st Army still has about 150,000 men, according to recent report, and they are yet to be reckoned with.

Several days ago one of the leaders of the Kuomintang passed through Kuyuan on his way to Pingliang, with Shensi as his goal. His name is Yu Yu-ren, a Shensi man, hailing from the city of Sanyuan, and former tutor to the deceased General Hu Ching-ih, who was Tupan of Honan after the much-talked of *coup d'etat* or Feng's in 1924. We called on him at his inn and he said enough in that quarter of an hour to let us know that he and his colleagues had absolutely no use for Japan and England. His exaggerations about the latter's having killed six hundred students in Canton last year were protested, but when responsible men like General Yu Yu-ren speaks like this, it is significant. He praised America saying that she being a Republic was endeavoring to help and instruct China how a Republic should be run! Your correspondent ventured to inform him about one of Wu Pei-fu's generals, namely Yang Sen, having commandeered British shipping on the Yangtse, killing and wounding over twenty British navy men, so how could England be censured for helping Wu when his own man does such a dastardly thing like this? If Wu has been getting aid from England one would think that he would inform his subordinates of this, so as not to get into any conflict with her. The next day Yu Yu-ren had time to give quite a lengthy speech in one of the schools in the suburb, to which hundreds listened, including the gentry, school authorities. merchants, and others. He spared not himself in denouncing England and Japan, again, also Yuan Shih-kai, Chang Tso-lin, and Wu Pei-fu. "Russia is run on communistic lines, and I have investigated it not to be so bad!" None are supposed to be greater than the other, and if a common farmer or artisan should call on him he would invite him in, and afterwards escort him to the first door. If a great big official called, he would be treated the same way. He called it "p'ing-teng," that is, all are equal. Being a famous writer he was swamped with requests to

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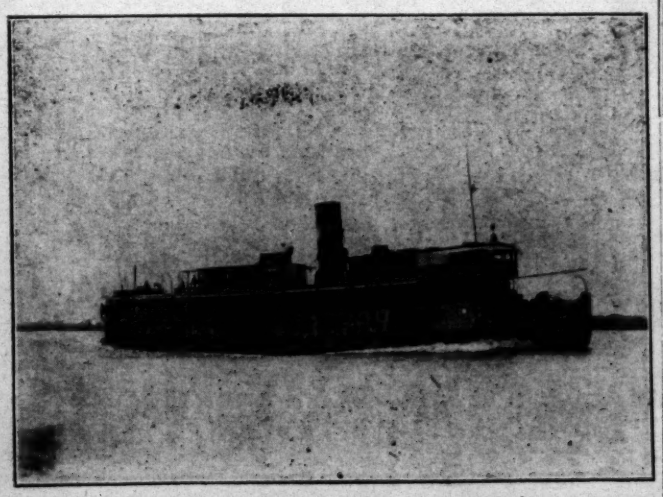

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write scrolls for many of the officials and gentry here, so that he did not leave before late in the afternoon. We heard that he is slated for commander-in-chief of the Shensi Armies, which means the armies opposed to Wu Pei-fu. If he is to become Tupan or not, we do not yet know. He was quite pleasant to us. He is rather stout, exhibiting a long black beard, resembling a Russian, and is about fifty years of age, or so. Two Russians accompanied him, the three of them being dressed in Russian leather coats, fur lined, Russian trousers, and Russian boots. We do not know what these Russians were, but perhaps Soviet military advisers or officers. They travelled in ordinary mule carts which they had hired in Ninghsia. Two divisions of troops were supposed to be behind him from the north passing through here to Shensi. We have not yet seen them, though they will be coming because the city authorities have gotten orders to prepare for their passing through.

Kansu Province, Oct. 13, 1926.

Wen Shih-tsun Returns to China

Wen Shih-tsun, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Nanking and Shanghai and close associate of Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan, former tupan of Kiangsu, has returned to China after nearly two years which he spent in travel and residence in the Utited States and Japan. For the past year, Mr. Wen has served as representative in Japan for the Northern or "allied" armies. He is now residing in Shanghai.

Mr. Wen Shih-tsun

Mr. Wen is a native of Tientsin where he was born in 1878. He was graduated from the Peiyang Naval College in 1898 and for a time served as a lieutenant in the Chinese navy. Later while serving as translator to the Governor's office in Honan he became interested in educational work and assisted in the organization of the first high school and normal school at Kaifeng. In 1906 he was transferred to Canton where served as secretary of foreign affairs for Kwangtung and Kwangsi to the Viceroy. The next year he served in a similar capacity in Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi and later became superintendent-in-chief of the Kiangsu railways. After the revolution, Mr. Wen became commissioner of foreign affairs in Chekiang and in 1917 he was made adviser in foreign affairs to the Governor of Kiangsu and later became superintendent of custome at Nanking. He served as an adviser to the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference. In 1923 he was listed for a diplomatic appointment, but lost out through the defeat of Gen. Chi Hsien-yuan in the fighting between Kiangsu and Chekiang in 1924-1925.

R. B. Mauchan Resigns From Kiangnan Dock

R. B. Mauchan, who has been superintendent and manager of the Chinese Government, Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai since 1905, has resigned and is planning shortly to return to Great Britain. According to reports appearing in the Shanghai newspapers Mr. Mauchan's resignation was due to difficulties which the Dock has experienced recently with the Chinese military and naval authorities. In seems that the militarists have been trying to obtain large sums of money which the Dock has had on deposit in Shanghai banks, the militarists desiring the money for political and war purposes. Mr. Mauchan opposed the handing over of the funds because of his belief that such action would cripple the Dockyard financially and especially interfere with the construction of six river gunboats which are now under construction for the U. S. Navy. The dispute was finally carried to Peking, but the Peking Cabinet under the premiership of Admiral Tu Shih-kwei, insisted on the money being handed over, so Mr. Mauchan resigned.

Mr. Mauchan is a native of Scotland where he received his early training as a ship-builder. He came to China in 1887 and first joined the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. In 1905 he was appointed superintendent and manager of the Government Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works which position he has held for the past 21 years.

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TO PUGET SOUND - ELECTRIFIED

Declared Exports to U. S. During September

The following table compiled under the direction of Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the various American Consulates in China, obtained through the courtesy of the various officers in charge at these ports, shows the declared exports from the WHOLE OF CHINA to the United States for the month of September 1926 and the first nine months of 1926, and gives a recapitulation for the first nine months of 1925 and 1926.

VALUE IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)

		Sept. 1926.		1st 9 months '26.	
	Unit of Quantity	*Quantities*	*Value*	*Quantities*	*Value*
Meats					
Eggs of Poultry					
In the shell	doz.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried whole	lbs.	131,324	60,696	131,324	60,696
Frozen "	"	23,100	2,982	521,690	78,318
Egg Products, froz.	"	.....	.....	656,504	200,745
Albumen, dry	"	294,400	194,441	2,895,721	1,987,404
" frozen	"	.....	.....	320,620	38,527
Yolk, dry	"	491,398	169,845	2,592,790	839,389
" frozen	"	66,000	10,486	608,327	100,107
Liquid egg	"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs) All Kinds					
Buffalo hides	pcs.	.....		17,462	
	lbs.	.....	.....	748,836	135,906
Calf skins	pcs.	634		3,050	
	lbs.	.....	163	1,290	1,507
Cattle hides	pcs.	.....		.....	
	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cow hides	pcs.	.....		3,381	
	lbs.	.....	.....	46,288	12,337
Deer and doe skins	pcs.	.....		67,777	
	lbs.	.....	.....	66,391	36,940
Goat and kid skins	pcs.	13,726		7,285,815	
	lbs.	12,683	11,610	6,073,048	5,904,167
Horse, colt and ass	pcs.	120		13,146	
	lbs.	.....	318	17,932	16,696
Sheep and lamb skins	pcs.	96,401		142,175	
	lbs.	.....	172,814	.....	695,234
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Dog	pcs.	85,704	170,231	374,670	905,115
Ermine	"	.....	.....	31,307	60,043
Fox, all kinds	"	8,569	78,779	60,834	526,609
Hare and rabbit	"	25,930	5,226	1,152,051	263,402
Kolinsky	"	.....	.....	404,469	1,040,491
Marmot	"	23,961	33,115	1,192,678	1,811,402
Lynx	"	2	36	6,324	21,718
Marten	"	10	96	30,829	51,085
Raccoon	"	90	357	56,647	88,758
Sable	"	66	2,688	4,466	197,412
Squirrel	"	104,478	142,527	2,661,844	2,563 000
Weasel	"	69,142	95,891	1,465,304	2,308,106
Wolf	"	2,575	36,056	9,649	129,865
All others	"	205,130	228,874	2,233,405	3,100,340
Furs, Dressed—Others					
Moufflon (Goat & kid)	"	52,774	88,655	108,502	224,660
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Dog &goatskin mats	pcs.	17,411	36,384	71,228	107,962
All other mfrs.	"	.....	548,735	.....	1,604,664
Miscellaneous Animal Products:					
Feathers & mfrs. of	lbs.	117,807	46,942	1,536,550	601,691
Intestines.	"	139,317	113,169	.....	2,066,250
Total			$2,250,116		$27,780,511

Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)

Grains and Preparations					
Buckwheat	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaoliang	"	.....	.....	100,000	2,141
Vegetable Food Products, N.E.S.					
Beans	lbs.	.....	.....	309,565	9,347
Fodders and Feeds, N.E.S.					
Beancake and meal	lbs.	4,254,029	84,035	26,907,519	538,616
Fruits and Nuts:					
Ginger, preserved	lbs.	11,200	2,347	113,662	20,415
Peanuts, shelled	"	.....	.....	44,337,480	1,682,126
Peanuts, unshelled	"	60,000	3,295	3,189,410	125,710
Walnuts, shelled	"	.....	.....	2,032,695	413,854
" unshelled	"	215,100	16,799	478,400	33,005
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils					
Apricot & peach kernels		.....	.....	.....	.....

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Flaxseed, linseed	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hempseed	„	226,598	5,414	2,817,768	92,392
Rapeseed	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sesame seed	„	56,000	2,916	1,456,815	80,740
Oil seeds, n.o.l.	„	.....	.....	.....	98,048
Bean oil	„	2,798,782	190,716	21,584,704	1,652,653
Peanut oil	„	36,572	2,948	14,530,971	1,374,617
Wood oil (Tung nuts)	„	7,878,872	1,011,732	47,965,021	6,102,929
All other oils	„	.....	.....	1,949,797	169,544
Vegetable tallow	„	177,319	14,369	3,386,324	310,972
Perilla oil	„	.....	.....	4,447,420	423,299
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices					
Cassia	lbs.	66,666	3,714	1,562,929	75,661
Tea	„	1,159,588	318,385	6,932,215	2,010,638
Total			$1,657,470		$15,216,708
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	.....	.....	111,408	54,370
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.					
Rhubarb	lbs.	28,130	7,064	93,369	24,022
Camphor oil	„	.....	.....	10,496	990
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Quebracho extract	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallnuts	„	.....	.....	2,206,179	247,884
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds					
Millet	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	„	.....	.....	.....	1,323
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	200	70	11,667	4,069
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products					
Fans, palm leaf	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	25,846
Total			$7,134		$358,504
Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	.....	.....	2,153,675	432,940
„ waste	„	13,964	1,183	309,544	27,906
„ lace & embroideries	value	.....	300,779	.....	1,839,070
„ misc. mfrs.	„	.....	601	.....	29,797
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.					
Fibres, vegetable & textile n. o. l.	value	.....	31,023	.....	296,475
Grass cloth & mfrs.	„	.....	65,356	.....	93,166
Hats, straw	doz.	.....	.....	4,240	8,810
„ rush	„	17,569	4,430	63,936	32,282
„ fibre	„	145	976	1,807	28,064
Mattings & rugs	Sq. yds.	54,160	5,951	776,108	115,545
Strawbraid	yds.	124,736	204,964	384,239	801,053
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	Sq. yds.	62,038	481,809	468,938	3,774,200
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	1,574,014	339,464	11,512,827	2,811,227
Hair, goat	„	33,433	4,733	132,262	25,475
„ camel	„	.....	.....	458,752	227,310
„ horse	„	129,890	80,798	930,807	625,127
„ human, raw, Asiatic	„	138,074	54,734	1,541,074	661,323
„ nets, human	„	10,342	82,769	87,435	728,880
„ all other	„	50,706	14,747	744,074	286,584
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	1,039,565	4,830,465	5,706,272	27,663,294
„ wild	„	42,064	114,555	1,323,940	3,399,610
„ waste	„	749,015	582,677	3,757,026	2,787,535
„ piece goods	„	955	9,255	64,401	335,288
„ embroideries	value	.....	14,750	.....	126,853
„ miscellaneous	„	.....	8,511	.....	61,238
„ pongees	lbs.	30,516	91,595	223,463	707,747
„ cocoons, pierced	„	6,624	5,328	24,010	31,450
Total			$7,331,624		$47,958,250
(Group 4—Wood and Paper—class 40181—48724.)					
Manufactures of Wood					
Bamboo mfrs.	value	.....	3,488	.....	163,366
Rattan, reed and woodware	„	.....	9,194	.....	109,639
Blackwoodware	„	.....	1,735	.....	47,532
Lacquerware	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Paper	lbs.	.....	337	.....	23,313
Umbrellas	No.	190	41	167,041	39,639
Lanterns	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Books and Other Printed Matter					
Books	Value	.....	2,729	.....	16,481
Total			$19,311		$418,001

Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)					
Coal, Petroleum and Asphalt					
Coal	tons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay and Clay Products					
Porcelain, Chinaware, Pottery, etc.	value	.....	3,364	.....	87,727
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware	value	.....	4,925	.....	190,803
Precious stones	„	.....	157	.....	7,382
Total			$8,446		$285,912
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)					
Iron and Steel					
Iron ore	lbs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pig Iron	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferro-Alloying Metals					
Tungsten ore	lbs.	.....	.....	465,853	78,413
Aluminium, Antimony, and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	168,000	12,110	.....	273,775
„ regulus	„	1,478,400	183,733	.....	2,100,271
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass, and mfrs. of	lbs.	.....	25,878	.....	280,632
Bronze „ „ „ „		.....	528	.....	779
Copper „ „ „ „		.....	46	.....	1,063
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	Ounces	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold coins	value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewelry	„	.....	106	.....	3,819
Total			$222,401		$2,736,752
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)			NIL		NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)					
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations					
Blister flies	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Chemicals					
Acid, tannic	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other chemicals and drugs	„	48	900	.....	5 685
Musk	„	.....	.....	98	19,331
Antimony, oxide	„	.....	.....	.....	217,491
Explosives, Firecrackers and Ammunition					
Firecrackers	lbs.	39,662	6,326	1,903,819	395,162
Total			$7,226		$637,669
Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)					
Art Works					
Art, works of	value	.....	38,716	.....	248,504
Miscellaneous Articles					
Bristles	lbs.	439,285	471,509	.....	3,625,365
Household & personal effects	value	.....	8,317	.....	58,098
Mah Jongg	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unenumerated articles	„	.....	460,727	.....	3,494,071
Totals			$979,269		$7,426,038
GRAND TOTAL*			$12,482,997		$102,820,345

RECAPITULATION	1st 9 months *1925*	1st 9 months *1926*
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair,	$38,134,609	$27,780,511
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages,	18,110,025	15,216,708
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood,	476,662	358,504
Group 3—Textiles	60,447,511	47,958,250
Group 4—Wood and Paper	343,317	418,001
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	79,492	285,912
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles	1,835,001	2,873,752
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles	NIL	NIL
Group 8—Chemicals	418,933	637,669
Group 9—Miscellaneous	5,861,812	7,426,438
	$125,707,362	$102,820,345

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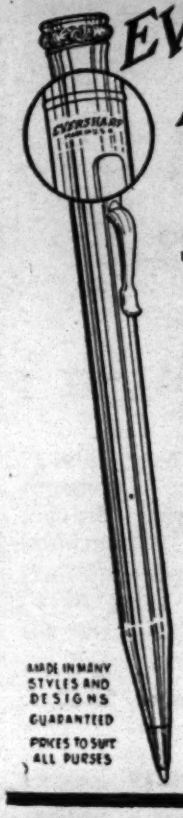

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Men and Events

M. L. Hotchkiss of the Shanghai office of the Standard Oil Company has been transferred to Hankow.

George Patullo, well known American magazine writer arrived in Peking last week on a tour of the Far East.

There will be a tea dance at the Union Club of Chang, 38 Avenue Edward VII. on the afternoon of Nov. 9, from 5:30 to 7:30 o'clock.

Lt. Col. Cosgrove, Canadian Trade Commissioner to China addressed the Shanghai Rotary Club on Oct. 26 at the Majestic Hotel.

W. W. Lockwood of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A. accompanied by his family, departed last week for the United States on home leave.

Carl L. Seitz, manager of the China Import and Export Lumber Company of Shanghai is planning to depart shortly on a trip to the United States.

Harry D. Potts, representative of Swift and Company of Chicago, accompanied by Mrs. Potts, returned to Shanghai last week after a trip to the United States.

Major C. P. Holcomb of the law firm of Fessenden, Holcomb and Snyder, who is now in the United States, is planning to return to Shanghai the latter part of this month.

Victor Keen, manager of the Kobe office for the *Japan Advertiser* was in Shanghai for a few days last week on a trip through China which included, Manchuria, Peking, and Tientsin.

Miss Lucille Douglas, well-known American artist, who was formerly engaged in newspaper work in Shanghai, passed through the city on Sunday, Oct. 31 on her tway to Cambodia.

Manuel Queson and five other leading Filipino politicians will go to Tokyo in January to attend the opening session of the Japanese Diet in response to an invitation extended by the Japanese Government.

A Korean named Herbert S. Park was sentenced to three months in jail by the Shanghai Mixed Court on Oct. 27 for the theft of a diamond ring from Boyes, Bassett and Company, a local jewelry concern.

A special memorial service in honor of the late Chu Pao-san, former chairman of the Chinese General Chamber at Shanghai, who died recently was held at the family residence 282 Arsenal Road on Thursday, Nov. 4.

An alleged Cantonese spy found in possession of a pistol and a Kuomintang flag on Saturday, Oct. 23 was executed by the Chinese authorities on Oct. 27, the execution taking place near the Lunghwa airdrome on Hunjao Road, Shanghai.

Dr. D. Duncan Main who has been connected with the Church Missionary Society Hospital at Hangchow, Chekiang province, for nearly a half century will retire on December 3 and return to England where he will make his future home.

Princess Barbara Magaloff of Russia brought an action in the Shanghai Mixed Court last week against Fritz Wuk for recovery of 25,000 Finnish marks. The Court ruled that the case be struck off the calendar owing to lack of jurisdiction.

Approximately 800 students in Shanghai College participated in the annual country fair held on Saturday, Oct. 30 on the College campus. The exhibition consisted of displays of flowers and agricultural products, health and dental clinics, radio demonstrations, and so on. The fair was well attended by Chinese and foreigners.

Glenn Babb, recently appointed correspondent for the *Assaciated Press* in Peking, arrived in Shanghai on Oct. 28 for a few days' stay following a visit to Hankow. Mr. Babb was previously managing editer of the *Japan Advertiser* at Tokyo, but for the past two years has been connected with the *Associated Press* in New York City and San Francisco.

Lao Wei-hsin has just been appointed by the Chinese Government as Second Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington, D. C. Mr. Lao received his higher education in the United States and accompanied Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister, back to Peking in 1923. He has since been employed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking.

The Americanization of Japan is practically complete if we are to believe a recent statement that the Japanese newspapers are shortly to start a competition for the most beautiful girl in Japan, similar to campaigns conducted in the American press every summer, usually in connection with some scheme to exploit some popular resort or bathing beach.

A grand ball was held at the Carlton Theater on Nov. 2 under the auspices of Local Russian organizations for the purpose of raising funds for support of the Russian nationalists' leader, Grand Duke Nicholai Nicholaevitch.

Announcement —

Toyo Murakami, art and Oriental curio specialists, formerly located at the Palace Hotel on Nanking Road, have removed to their new premises at Corner of Kiangse and Ezra Roads, Shanghai.

We have now received a new stock of Haori coats, Dress patterns, pretty Water colours in various sizes, as well as other novelties, suitable to send abroad as X'mas presents.

TOYO MURAKAMI

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Costumes of the old Czarist army and navy regime were work and their special entertainment numbers are by local Russian artists.

Mrs. Lenox Simpson, widow of the late Charles Lenox Simpson, formerly connected with the Chinese Maritime, Customs, and mother or B. Lenox Simpson, writer of Peking, died in Rome, Italy on Oct. 30. Mrs. Simpson came to China in 1874 and resided in the country for about forty years. She was 75 years of age at the time of her death which was due to pneumonia.

The International Mixed Court at Shanghai on Oct. 30 refused to interfere in the Chinese Government's liquidation of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. The decision resulted from an action brought by Mrs. Anastasia A. Golovina, through her attorney, Frank A. Hadley, urging the Court to take charge of the institution on behalf of the creditors. Mrs. Golovina alleged that she had $500 deposited in the bank.

A number of Chinese students arrested in Brussels, Belgium charged with rioting and attacking the police in connection with a demonstration on Oct. 26 favoring revision of the Sino-Pelgian Treaty, were released on Oct. 29. The Belgian foreign minister announced at the time the students were released that some of the radical ring-leaders in the disturbance, had been ordered to leave the country.

Judge Wm. A. Atwell of Dallas, Tex., who recently arrived in Seattle on the Admiral line steamer President Jefferson, after a trip around the world, declared that China had more to offer the American tourist than all of Europe. Judge Atwell stated that American tourists spend annually about $230,000,000 in Europe but that the tourists and China would be better off if half the money was spent in this country.

Vantine's the shop in New York which specializes in Oriental goods. has removed to new premises at 664 Fifth Avenue. The new premises have been fitted in Oriental design, the doors being a replica of a Chinese temple of the 14th century. The company handles jewelry, bags, bronzes, lacquer work, embroideries, Chinese carvings, art objects and curios. The vice-president and general manager is Jack Ho, a Chinese.

The Atlantic passenger liner, Kyndam, carrying abou 500 American university students, will arrive in Shanghai on November 16 for a two days' stay. The tour, which is known as the American University Cruise, includes the chief ports of the Orient, following which the ship will proceed home by way of Suez and Europe. Various Chinese and American organizations in Shanghai are making plans for welcoming the party when the Ryndam reaches this city.

Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham of Shanghai has been granted leave of absence with permission to visit the United States and he expects to leave Shanghai on November 16. It has been more than six years since he last had home leave. Consul General C. E. Gauss of Tientsin is expected to arrive from the United States on the PRESIDENT PIERCE on November 6 and will be in charge of the Shanghai Consulate General during the absence of Mr. Cunningham.

John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister to China and Mrs. MacMurray, after a visit of several days in Shanghai on their return trip from Manila, departed on Monday, Nov. 1 for Peking, making the trip on the steamer Fausang. While in Shanghai Mr. and Mrs. MacMurray were guests at a number of public and private functions, including dinners by the American University Club and Association of University Women, Union Club of China, and Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

The October number of the *Maifoo Shield*, house organ of the Standard Oil Company of N. Y., under the editorship

In the United States Court for China

LEONARD GOODWIN HUSAR, Plaintiff,
vs
MARY JO. HUSAR, Defendant.

Cause No. 2862
Civil No. 1159
SUMMONS
Filed at Shanghai, China.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

MARY JO HUSAR.

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China. Oct. 25, 1926.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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of Monte T. Smith, is devoted chiefly to Korea. There is a general article about Korea, The Hermit Kingdom, an article entitled "The Diamond Mountains of Korea, by L. A. Hinder; What the Chosenese Have Chosen to Wear," by F. C. Ellis; and a historical sketch dealing with the activities of the Standard Oil Company in Korea. In addition there is an article on the Hangchow Bore by Malcolm Johnson. Several pages are devoted to news notes pertaining to the staff in the Far East.

Dr. W. K. Nance, partner in the medical firm of Dunn and Nance, Shanghai and also head of the surgical department of Margaret Williamson Hospital of this city, was married in Soochow on Oct. 31 to Dr. Phoebe Doris Hoffman, who was also connected with the Margaret Williamson Hospital. The wedding was held at the home of Dr. Nance's father, Rev. W. B. Nance at Soochow University, Soochow. Charles Gee of Shanghai was best man and Mrs. W. A. Dunn was matron of honor. Following a house-boat trip on the Grand Canal, Dr. and Mrs. Nance will be at home in Shanghai.

Chinese and foreign delegates from branches of the Young Women's Christian Association in various parts of China, attended the annual conference held in Shanghai from Oct. 22 to 26. The meetings were presided over by Mrs. H. C. Mei of Shanghai, Chairman of the National organization. Two important questions were considered at the meeting, one being the problem of home-making and child welfare and the other being the part which the Y. W. C. A. should take in the present nationalist movement. Among the speakers was Mrs. C. C. Chen who reported on the meeting of the World Committee, Y. W. C. A. held at Oxford, England last summer.

Dr. Wheeler of the British Legation, Peking, who assisted in the rescue of foreigners at Sianfu, Shensi Province, returned to Peking on Oct. 26. He reported that the Northern or Allied forces had dug a trench 12 feet deep by 12 feet wide entirely around the city. The missionaries who were released, due to the efforts of Dr. Wheeler, declared that conditions inside the besieged city were not as bad as reported in the press and that stories of cannibalism were entirely false. While the party was returning, Miss Hooper of the China Inland Mission was struck by a bullet fired by a Chinese soldier the bullet inflicting a slight wound in her scalp.

The *Shanghai Times* in its issue of Sunday, Oct. 31, published an account of an interesting "marriage by proxy" which took place at the town of Chaotongfu, Yunnan province. When the wedding day arrived, the bridegroom was seized by soldiers and hurried away on some job which the military desired performed. When the hour set for the wedding arrived there was consternation at the absence of the bridegroom, but finally one of the guests, an "old scholar" saved the day by suggesting that a school girl who was present should take the place of the bridegroom. No sooner suggested than done and the wedding proceeded. After about three weeks, the bridegroom was released by the soldiers and returned and, according to the account of the affair, "was more than grateful to the school girl who had filled in the gap on his wedding day."

Trade Opportunities

Further information regarding the following trade opportunities may be had on application to the office of the Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai, China.

Radium Equipment and Preparations: Manufacturers and distributors of radium equipment and preparations wish to appoint agents in China for Radium Emanator for use in radium therepy.

Artificial Leather: Manufacturers of Artificial Leather want to appoint agents to handle their line in China.

Sardines, Canned Fruits, Old Newspapers: Exporters wish to make connections in China for the sale of sardines, canned fruits and old newspapers.

Silk Cloth: An association of silk farmers and weavers in China wishes to make a connection with a responsible firm exporting silk to America with a view to appointing them to handle their production.

Ice Cream Powder: Manufacturers of Ice Cream Powder are anxious to introduce their product into China, and wish to secure contact with responsible firm to introduce and distribute it.

Electrical Household Appliances: Makers of Electric Cookers, Heaters, etc, would like to get in touch with buying distributors or with reliable agents. Descriptive leaflets and price list on file at this office.

Juvenile Products: Manufacturers of Juvenile Products to assist in the care, amusement and physical development of children are interested in making connections with reliable agents or firms who would act as buying distributors for their products. Price list and descriptive folders are on file at this office.

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Sam B. Ellis, formerly manager in China for Arkell and Douglas, has returned to Shanghai as a member of the staff of Dodge and Seymour.

C. M. Donald, editor of the *China Mail* at Hongkong was in Shanghai this week on his way back to Hongkong following a trip home on leave.

The American steamer, Chinan, operating on the Upper Yangtsze loaded with a valuable carge of silk, has been detained by Gen. Yang Sen's troops at Wanhsion.

Mrs. George Bronson Rea, wife of the publisher of the *Far Eastern Review* departed from Shanghai this week to join her husband who is in Japan on business.

T. Funatsu, former Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai who is now chairman of the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners Association at Shanghai has opened offices in the Yokohama Specie Bank Building.

Thurston R. Porter, U. S. Marshal at Shanghai has returned from Hankow where he accompanied Judge Milton Purdy, who is holding a session of the U. S Court there. Judge Purdy will return in about a week.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has appropriated the sum of $10,000 and has given instructions for posthumous honers to be conferred upon Gen. Zia Hung-shun, commander of Marshal Sun's Fourth Division who was wounded in the fighting at Nanchang and later died in a Shanghai hospital.

Ralph B. Stout, managing editor of the *Kansas City Star* who made a trip, accompanied by Mrs. Stout, through the Orient last summer, died in Kansas City on Oct. 10, according to news recently received in Shanghai. When Mr. and Mrs. Stout were in Shanghai they were the guests of Judge and Mrs. Purdy and Mr. and Mrs. Thurston R. Porter of the U. S. Court for China.

A party of 200 officers and men from the British crusier Vindictive landed on the Shanghai Bund on the morning of Monday, Oct. 1 and gave a demonstration march to the Shanghai Race Course and return. The detachment was commanded by Lieutenant Commander Walter C. Carson and was in full fighting order with tin hats, Lewis guns and machine guns, and was headed by the ship's band.

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Developments in the China Situation for the Past Week

Whether Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, commander of the northern or "Allied" forces in the Five Southeastern provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Fukien has been successful in defeating the Southern forces under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek which have been operating in Kiangsi province, or whether Marshal Sun has made a deal with the Southerners for a division of the province is still unknown as these lines are written. On Sunday, Oct. 31 it was announced that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, after his unsuccessful attempt the previous week to recapture Nanchang, the Kiangsi provincial capital, had reorganizing his forces with fresh troops from Hankow and was launching a renewed drive on Nanchang. Then on Monday, Nov. 1, the *Toho* (Japanese) News Agency, carried a message from Kiukiang saying that "since the military situation in Kiangsi had practically been settled," Marshal Sun was making preparations to turn over military control to his subordinate Gen. Lu Hsiang-ting at Kiukiang and was returning to Nanking where the 'officials and citizens were preparing to welcome him.' "

Has Peace Been Concluded?

Since these reports may mean anything, it will require several days before the truth of the Kiangsi situation is known, for along with the conflicting reports regarding the fighting there have also been reports of negotiations being conducted between agents of Gen. Chiang and Marshal Sun for a peaceful settlement of their differences. It is possible that Marshal Sun has finally decided to relinquish control of Kiangsi, or at least the southern portions of the province to the Kuomintang which really gives, or would give, if true, the Cantonese the major part of their objective, otherwise a shortening of their line of communications between Canton and the Yangtsze Valley.

As previously mentioned in these columns the strategy of the Kuomintang has been based on a plan to gradually drive the Northern militarists out of the interior of the country toward the coast, and in this plan the Kuomintang has had the cooperation of the Kuominchun, or Christian General's forces now operating in Kansu and Shensi. The Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang, has now returned to China from his long sojourn in Moscow and has rejoined his forces, probably at Lanchowfu, Kansu province immediately following which there was a report that the Kuominchun was evacuating Mongolia and Suiyuan, the Northwest territories, and was moving down through Kansu and Shensi hoping to effect a connection with the Kuomintang forces in Hupeh and southern Honan. A few days previous to this announcement, Feng gave out a statement to the press in which he declared, among other things, that he had had a pleasent visit in Moscow and that the Soviet was friendly toward China.

Shortening the Hankow-Canton Line

The reason that the Kuomintang has concentrated its main force in an attempt to wrest Kiangsi province from the control of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang rather than pushing on northward toward Peking, has been due to the desire and great necessity of shortening its line of communication between Canton and the Yangtsze Valley. At the present it is necessary for the Kuomintang to transport its supplies of men and munitions to Hankow overland from the rail-head in northern Kwangtung at Shinchow to Hengchowfu in southern Honan. This stretch of territory about 250 miles wide is mountainous and hence presents serious difficulties of transport. If, however, the Kuomintang can obtain control of Kiangsi, the line to the Yangtsze River will be greatly shortened for supplies can then be transported to Kanchow, in southern Kiangsi and thence down the Kan River to Poyang Lake and thence to the Yangtsze below Kiukiang.

The Situation in Fukien

The situation in Fukien province is also confused at this time due to the advance of the Kuomintang forces into the province from the south and also from the western border. The forces which are advancing into Fukien from the west are Kiangsi troops, formerly under tupan Teng Ju-ho, which went over to the Kuomintang, Gen. Teng at the time leaving the province and coming to Shanghai. Gen. Chow Yin-jen, tupan of Fukien, now loyal to Sun Chuan-fang, but always an uncertain element, is now at Foochow where he has apparently retreated from Yenpingfu. If Kiangsi province is acquired by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, it is quite possible that Fukien will follow witnout a struggle, thus narrowing Marshal Sun to Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.

Chekiang Now Quiet

Chekiang province to all outward appearances is quiet again following the unsuccessful attempt of the civil governor, Hsia Chao to stage a rebellion against Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Just what has happened to former Governor Hsia Chao is still somewhat of a mystery, Marshal Sun's propagandists at Shanghai claiming that he was murdered by his own officers, but other reports stating that he is in hiding in Shanghai. In this connection it is also interesting to note that the report last week that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had died of wounds, has also been disproved. It seems that Gen. Chiang was wounded in the figthing at Nanchang, but is still in the game if we are to believe the reports of the renewed offensive against Nanchang.

Pan Fu Enters Cabinet

Considerable significance has been attached to the acceptance of the office of Minister of Finance by Pan Fu, who served in this capacity as Acting Minister of Finance from 1919 to 1921 during the time the Japanese Nishihara amounting to about $400,000,000 were negotiated. Since Pan was kicked out of Peking when the Anfu party was driven out, he has been living in retirement in Tientsin and has been concerned in commercial and financial affairs, one of his commercial interests being a large cotton mill in Tsinanfu, Shantung, his native home. Prior to accepting the Finance portfolio, Mr. Pan made visits to Mukden where he interviewed Marshal Chang Tso-ling and to Tsinanfu where he interviewed Gen. Chang Chung-chang, the Fengtien tupan of Shantung province. Hence, it is correct to assume that Mr. Pan has the full support of the Fengtien interests in his new and difficult job of raising money for the bankrupt Peking Government.

In this connection *Reuters* sent out a report from Peking on Oct. 27 stating that one of the Peking papers had published a report that Pan Fu was engaged in preparations for the flotation of $30,000,000 in bonds secured on the Customs funds hitherto utilized for the redemption of the Financial Reorganization Loan. Some $15,000,000 of this was to be earmarked for the redemption of Spring Festival treasury notes and $2,500,000 for the payment of interest for one term on the $96,000,000 loan. The balance was to be used in administrative expenses of the Peking Government and in financing the Chihli, Fengtien and Shantung armies under the control of Chang Tso-ling and Chang Chung-chang.

Miscellaneous Notes

A *Kuo Wen* (Chinese) Agency report on Oct. 28 stated that reports are again current in Peking that Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the Mukden warlord, Chang Tso-ling, is again attempting to have himself appointed tupan of Chihli province. According to the report, Gen. Chu Yu-puh, the present tupan is to be made civil governor.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu, former Chihli military leader is still at Chenchow in Honan province and although there have been plenty of reports that he is planning to start an offensive against the Kuomintang forces in Hupeh, other and probably more reliable reports have it that there is so much dissention in Wu's camp that he is afraid to start his machinery in motion owing to the active possibility that a fight would immediately break out between different factions in his own army.

The Chinese press continues to devote considerable space to the expiration of the Sino-Japanese and Sino-Belgian treaties. In the case of the Japanese Treaty, the whole thing is shrouded in mystery, the Chinese occording to report having merely asked the Japanese in polite terms to consider a "revision" of the so-called unequal terms, the word "abrogation" not appearing in the note. From the standpoint of the Sino-Belgian Treaty, all has not been so peaceful, the Chinese press and public organzations and even Marshal Sun Chuan-fang demanding outright abrogation. The tension between China and Belgium has been considerably increased by the arrest of about thirty Chinese students and the deportation of some seven or more from the country for staging a demonstration in Brussels on the subject of the Treaty, in connection with which there was a fight with the Brussels police in which several heads were broken.

Another interesting straw showing the direction of the political wind was a report during the week that a movement was on foot, instigated by the Anfu and Old Chaotung political cliques to reinstate Marshal Tuan Chi-jui as President. Putnam Weale, adviser and propagandist for Peking political and militarist factions, issued a statement in which he warned the Northern militarists and politicians that if they didn't get together or put Tuan back in office, that they might have to reckon on a ten-year's war similar to the Taiping Rebellion of seventy years ago. This subject is discussed in the editorial columns of this number of *The Review*.

From the Chinese Press

October 29—Ministers of France, Belgium and Japan call on Dr. Koo in reference to treaty renewal, but no official report issued regarding the results of the interview, Dr. Koo merely stating that a provisional agreement would be made pending revision of the treaties—Canton Government enforces examination and taxation of merchandise under new tax regulations, causing foreign Consuls to hold conference on question, American Consul's absence preventing Consular Body from taking action—Japanese *Toho* Agency reports British Government contemplating armed intervention at Canton in case Canton Government enforces tax and examination regulations upon British subjects—Huang Yung, Wang Shu-tan and other prominent Chinese appointed delegates to attend the meeting of the Eastern Cultural Enterprises Commission in Tokyo on November 20—Mrs. Wellington Koo departs for Brussels, by way of Siberia, to visit her mother who is seriously ill—Chinese Delegation to Tariff Conference passes resolution recommending that Chinese Customs funds previously deposited in Russo-Asiatic Bank, be deposited in a Chinese Bank—In order to prevent counter-revolutionists from entering Canton the Canton Government inaugurates rigid examination of incoming passengers irrespective of nationality—Sun Chuan-fang troops force Southerners to evacuate town of Chichun—Date of Marshal Chang Tso-ling's trip to Peking still undecided—Gen. Yu Tsung, Peking Garrison Commander issues order prohibiting soldiers from entering theaters or riding on street cars without payment and publicly executes two soldiers who disobey orders—*Kuo Wen* dispatch from Peking states that Wu Pei-fu has evacuated the city of Tamingfu and that the place was immediately occupied by Fengtien troops from Shantung under Gen. Chang Chung-chang—Railway communication on Peking-Hankow line suspended—Marshal Wu said to be mobilizing five brigades for purpose of attacking Kuomintang at Wushenkwan—Chen Tiao Yuen, tupan of Anhwei appoints Chu Chen-yi as chief secetary in succession to Tsai Chin-chung who was killed in the explosion and destruction of the steamer Kiangyun in Kiukiang—Sir Francis Aglen, commissioner of customs expected to return to Peking from home leave shortly—Fu Siao en, chairman of Shanghai Chamber of Commerce telegraphs Marshal Sun Chuan-fang asking that moderate methods be used in dealing with the Shanghai situation.

October 30.—Chiang Tsun-kuei, allied peace delegate sent to Kiangsi by Sun Chuan-fang, reports that he has been unable to hold a conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek—Japanese reports from Kiukiang state that Kuomintang forces badly depleted and that it is impossible for Southerners to defeat forces of Gen. Sun Chuan-fang—Reported that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang will shortly return to Nanking from Kiukiang, leaving affairs in Kiangsi to Gen. Lu Hsiang-ting—Mukden military authorities notify foreign consuls that certificates exempting foreign merchandise from double taxation will shortly be withdrawn—Peace movement in Kiangsi proceeding between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Chiang Chuen-kuei, latter representing Marshal Sun Chuan-fang—Hankow report states that serious fighting proceeding in Hwangmeihsien and Kwangchihsien districts—Marshal Sun telegraphs to Marshal Wu Pei-fu asking Wu to start offensive against Southerners in Hupeh—Chang Tso-ling informs Gen. Chin Yun-peng that he will not depart from Mukden for several days on way to Peking—*Kuo Wen* Agency reports that Feng Yu-hsiang has evacuated Suiyuan and that the Kuominchun will concentrate in Shensi and Kansu—Gen. Chang Chung-chang completes wireless station at Techow—Sun Chuan-fang recommends that Gen. Chow Yin-jen, tupan of Fukien be made a Field Marshal—Chinese Gen. Chamber of Commerce entertains American Minister, MacMurray at tea and reception in Chamber building.

October 31.—Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs notifies Belgian Minister that the transition period for the conclusion of a new Sino-Belgian Treaty shall be limited to six months—Peking Cabinet passes resolutions recommending abolition of Sino-Belgian Treaty; recommends conclusion of a provisional treaty pending conclusion of a permanent treaty; period of transitional treaty to be six months but may be prolonged, China agreeing that Belgium may act in concert with the other Powers in respect to extraterritoriality and the Tariff, it being understood that China will formally abrogate the old treaty and at the same time publish the terms of the provisional Sino-Belgian treaty—Kiukiang dispatch states that Gen. Chen Ming-shu of the Tenth division of the Fourth Kuomintang army who lead in the capture of Wuchang, has been dispatched to Kiangsi to operate against Sun Chuan-fang—Hankow dispatch through Japanese *Toho* agency states that Chiang

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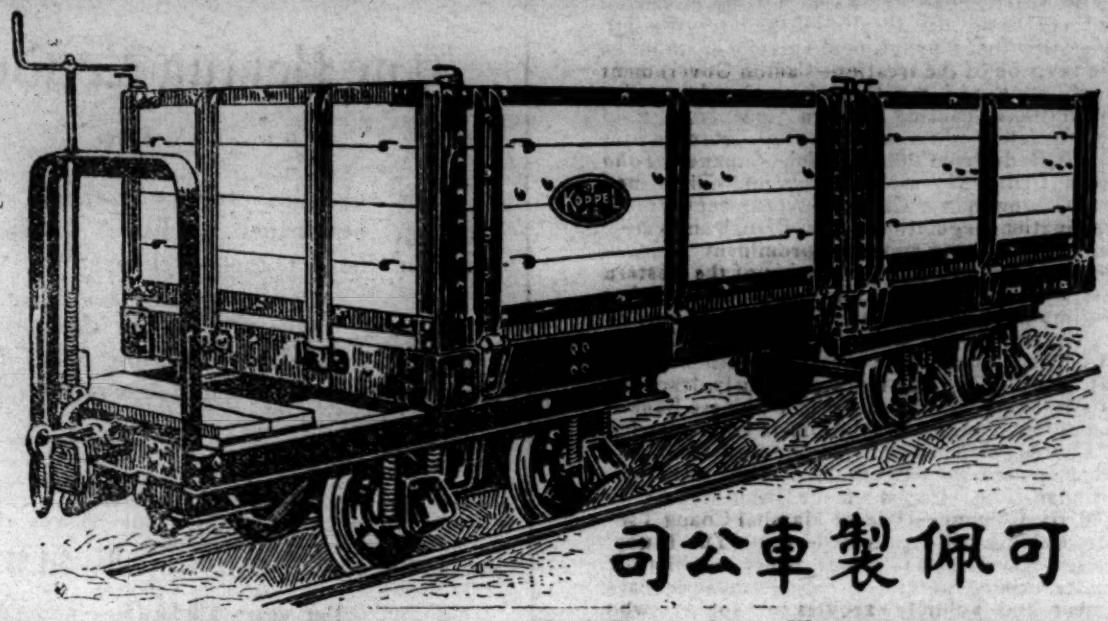

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Kai-shek, Southern commander is withdrawing troops from Hankow in order to inaugurate a fresh attack against Sun Chuan-fang—Kiukiang dispatch states that Allies have started a fresh movement in the Kaoan and Changshu districts and that the Southerners are mobilizing in the Wuning district—Rumors in circulation that Chiang Kai-shek may transfer operations to Fukien and that Gen. Li Lieh-chun may be left in charge of the Southern troops in Kiangsi—Peking dispatch by *Kuo Wen* Agency states that Wu Pei-fu planning an immediate offensive with Gen. Tien Wei-chin stationed at Hsinyang in command of the Central division, and Generals Wei Yi-san and Chin Yun-ao in command of the wings—Pan Fu, new Finance Minister who has been in Tsinanfu interviewing Gen. Chang Chung-chang, departs for Peking to assume office—Gen. Chang Chung-chang of Shantung announces that he has defeated a number of bandit gangs operating in interior Shantung and announces that in view of Marshal Sun's ability to hold his own against Chiang Kai-shek, that he will not send troops to help Sun—China Merchants Steam Navigation Company at Shanghai demands that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang return seven steamers recently commandeered by Sun as troop transports—Chang Tso-ling notifies Soviet Charge d'Affairs that he will not discuss matters of the Chinese-Eastern Railway with the Russians—Japanese *Toho* agency reports interview with Sun Chuan-fang in which Sun declares that the Kuomintang will shortly be forced to evacuate the Wu-Han cities—Japanese Consul, Yoshida, at Mukden discusses depreciated paper currency question with Fengtien Civil Governor and understood that agreement reached.

November 1.—Peking Chinese Bankers Association calls on Dr. Koo and requests that Salt Revenue previously deposited in Russo-Asiatic Bank be deposited in Chinese banks, to which request Dr. Koo stated the present deposit of salt revenue funds in the British Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was but a temporary measure and that in future some means would be worked out whereby the revenues would be deposited in Chinese banks; Bankers Association representatives, Chang Chia-ao and Chow Tso-ming reported back to the Association that Dr. Koo's statement was unsatisfactory—In reference to the recent occupation of Paotingfu and Taminfu by the Fengtien forces, a Tsinanfu report by the *Kuo Wen* Agency, states that Gen. Chang Chung-chang had wired Gen. Chu Yu-puh, tupan of Chihli asking that these territories be not taken over from the Chihli troops, but that Gen. Chu had proceeded to take the action anyway; Gen. Chang Chung-chang stated that he would divide the revenues of the district with Marshal Wu Pei-fu—Gen. Chen Yi, of Hsuchowfu, recently appointed civil governor of Chekiang by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, proceeds to Hangchow to assume office—Hankow report states that Kuomintang militarists are determined to raze the walls of Wuchang—Amoy report states that Marshal

(Continued on page VI)

New Books of Interest in the Far East

China Under the Manchus

The Government of China (1644-1911) By Pao Chao Hsieh, Ph. D. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1925, pp. 414, Price Gold $3.00.

It is distinctly a pleasure to read and review as scholarly and valuable a work as that recently completed by Dr. Hsieh on the government of China under the Manchus. Before its appearance there was a deplorable lacuna in this field of study—a lack which was felt not only by students of Far Eastern government but by students of political science in general. At a time when academic as well as economic and political interest in the Orient is on the increase it is fitting that scholarly, as contrasted with merely journalistic, presentations of Far Eastern institutions should appear. Dr. Hsieh's work is a grateful addition to the extremely small list of works on Chinese government which exist in a European language; the dearth of such works is clearly shown by the abbreviated list cited by the author in his bibliography—and of those works mentioned only three could properly be said to discuss scientifically the system of government in China prior to 1911.

In order to discuss the political institutions existent under the Tsing dynasty it was necessary in many instances for the author to go far back into the history of China to show their origins and slow growth inasmuch as the Manchus took over and maintained, as far as possible, the institutions which they found already developed in their conquered empire, It was necessary to go to earlier Chinese history also in order to describe the interrelations of the various departments of the government. The first chapter discusses the theoretical basis of the government and is in itself a valuable contribution to the subject of Chinese political theory. The imperial position is discussed and its development from early times is traced; then come chapters on the nobles and the privileged classes, important organizations in the central government such as the *Nei Ko* or Grand Secretariat, the *Chun Chi Chu* or Council of State, and the *Tu Cha Yuan* or Censorate, the departments of Civil Service and Civil Service laws, the department of Rites and civil service examinations, the department of revenues, the Judiciary, the Foreign Office, other services in the central government, provincial government, territorial government. In conclusion the auther discusses the changes which were introduced after 1898, and the general policies of the Manchu government. A bibliography is included, as mentioned above, this is rather more brief than one ordinarily finds in a doctoral dissertation, but is well arranged to serve as a basis for advanced students of China's governmental and political institutions.

The style of the book while not inspired is nevertheless clear and satisfactory. At times it is evident that the author is not using his native language; there are grammatical and idiomatic slips of the pen which one would have expected to have corrected before publication—the responsibility for this, however, rests rather with the faculty of Johns Hopkins than with Dr. Hsieh. There are also several typographical errors for which the author may or may not be responsible. As a whole, however, the volume is admirably done both externally and internally. The department of political science at Johns Hopkins is to be congratulated upon having recently published two such valuable contributions to the study of Far Eastern governments as the one under review and the scholarly study by Dr. Nakano of the Ordinance Power of the Japanese Emperor. It may be hoped that this department will publish more studies in the field of Far Eastern government and international relations.

H. F. Mac Nair

St. John's University Oct. 28, 1926.

—The Book You Want—

In case books reviewed on this page are not advertised in the lists of local book stores, *The Review* will assist readers in obtaining copies direct from the Book Publishers. Address Book Review Department, China Weekly Review, 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Sociology

OUTLINES OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR With Applications to Education, Nursing and Social Work.

By Daniel Harrison Kulp, II. Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, 1925, pp. 257.

The author of this volume has given us a most inclusive syllabus for beginners in Sociology. The outlines are well organized and at the same time stimulating to readers who desire an analytical study of human society. The references are extensive, carefully selected, and up-to date giving students an excellent idea of the wealth of sociological literature, the field for social research, and the rapid development of sociological thought. Finally the suggestive queries furnish enough material for reflection. The part on "Discovery and Decision" is especially enlightening; and the selections on the study of primitive societies in west China is, likewise, very entertaining. The definitions of Sociology, which many students of the science have overlooked, in the reviewer's opinion, should precede all the other topics. The reviewer is, however, unable to find any difference between the human behavior of general sociology and the human behavior of sociology applied to nursing, education, and social work. In fact, if education is the only panacea for social evils or the only means of social progress, as Lester F. Ward maintained in his *Applied Sociology*, there is no conscious or telic effort in social control that is not education in its wider sense; but to use education in its narrower sense and accompany it with nursing and social work in the study of human behavior sounds rather misleading, unless the psychological aspect alone of human behavior is emphasized. A reader will be tempted to question: What is the relation between the study of social origins and social processes on the one hand and nursing on the other? Would the relation not be just as close, or even closer between religious work or historical research and social origins, or between commercial enterprise and social processes? Probably the only justification of the title is found in the insertion of Parts I and VI which deal with social problems.

Chiang Liu

Department of Sociology

St. John's University

A Nature's Mystic Clue

A Nature Mystic's Clue By Dwight Goddard Printed for the Author at Thetford, Vermont. Price $2.00 Gold. 1925

A strange but unusually interesting book this! One infers that the author hesitated long in deciding on the literary means by which he would express his philosophy of life. In some ways it might have been well had he pondered the matter further, for the reviewer cannot help feeling that much was lost in attempting to express his thought in fiction form. As a novel it leaves something to be desired; it is apparently a first attempt at this mode of self-expression. In spots it is amazingly crude and naive—amazingly when the beauty of style in other parts is taken into consideration, as well as the depth of thought expressed. A novelist Mr. Goddard certainly is not; an essayist he is not in this book, but an essayist he may very well become for there is much of promise in his writing and much of worth in his philosophy of life. If he is to be a novelist he certainly ought not to "give away" his story in his introduction or on the jacket of the volume—this is supposed to be the chief fault of fiction reviewers! But in this case the author circumvents the most thoughtlessly gossipy critic.

Mr. Goddard has evidently read and thought much in both Western and Oriental philosophy. Christianity, Buddhism, Taoism, Theosophy—all have been pondered if not digested. The basis of the author's philosophy is Love—"Love so enters into the smallest detail of life that it can not be disentangled even for the purpose of philosophical discussion .... Love conditions health, success, happiness, spiritual vision and illumination." The story itself concerns David Lisle, a nature mystic, sometime investigator in Malaya and member of the staff of the Museum of Natural History in New York City. His friendships and loves are pleasantly given in some detail, and whether, or not the reader agrees with all of David's conclusions as to the Soul and Immortality he will find much that is worth while in Mr. Goddard's novel-essay. (The book may be purchased from the author in Thetford, Vermont, U. S. A.)

H. F. M.

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November 4, 1926 Average 1925

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American Telephone & Tel. Co.	146¾	145	130⅝
American Tobacco (Class B)	120⅜	119½	84½
Anaconda Copper	47¾	53¼	35¼
Baldwin Locomotive	119⅞	146	107
Bethlehem Steel (Ord)	44¾	53½	37
General Motor (Common)	153	149¾	64⅝
Liggett & Meyers (Class B)	95¾	89⅞	55½
Pennsylvania Railroad	56	55⅜	42½
Tobacco Products	107	101¾	70
Tobacco Products (Class A)	113	110⅜	93⅛
United States Rubber Co.	59⅞	97¼	33½
Du Pont de Nemours (Common)	324	271¼	134¼
American Can	33⅜	48½	15
American Smelting	131½	144½	90⅜
Union Pacific R R	161⅜	153¼	133¼
U. S. Steel	140⅛	139¼	112⅜
Anglo American Oil (Voting Shares)	19½	26⅜	17⅛
British American Oil	60½	47½	38
Phillips Petroleum	49¼	47⅛	36¼
Imperial Oil	36⅜	134¾	27¼
International Petroleum	30¾	35⅜	22⅛
Continental Oil	18½	31⅛	21⅞
Standard Oil of Calif	60½	67¼	51½
" " Indiana	62¼	70¾	59½
" " New Jersey	42¼	47½	38⅜
" " New York	31⅞	48⅝	40

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Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct.	1,	1952	102⅜	102⅛	7.75
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov.	1,	1944	98	97⅛	7.75
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov	1,	1942	100¼	100¼	7.00
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept.	1,	1957	99¼	98⅛	6.10
German Covernments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct.	15,	1949	105⅛	105¼	6.55
Kingdon of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug.	15,	1943	101⅛	101⅛	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept.	15,	1950	100	99⅛	7.00
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual			86	86⅛	4.62
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan.	1,	1955	87	86¼	7.15
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan.	1,	1943	105⅛	106⅛	6.35
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan.	15,	1940	102⅛	102⅛	6.80
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb.	1.	1945	99½	99⅓	7.05
Cuban Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan....	6	July	1,	1966	98	97⅛	6.15
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May	1,	1940	94⅛	95⅛	6.50
Republic of Haiti.....	6	Oct.	1,	1952	98⅛	98½	6.10
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7⅛	Oct.	1,	1945	102	101⅞	7.30
Kingdon of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec.	1,	1951	91⅛	91⅞	7.75

The National City Company International Bank Building No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Nov. 3 1926

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Today's London quotations for Bar Silver are 24 1/16d. ready and 24 3/16d. forward, these are respectively 1/8d. higher and 1/16d. lower than those ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London has fluctated between 2/5d. and 2/4 1/2d., and closes at 2/4 5/8d.. the same at this day last week. The exchange market has been quiet and until today fairly steady, but closes weak. The following rates for Gold remittances are available:—T/T on London 2/4 3/4d., New York 58, Yen 85 4 m/s export paper, Sterlings /5 3/4d., G. $59 3/4.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 80,201,000 an increase of Tls. 414,000

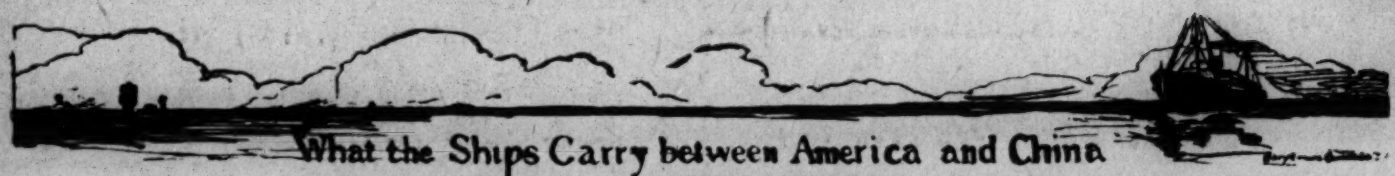
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 71,260,000 a decrease of $ 1,340,000

Estimated value Tls. 131,508,000 as against Tls. 105,994,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Oct.	Thursday Oct. 28	Friday Oct. 29	Saturday Oct. 30	Mon. Nov. 1	Tues. Nov. 2	Wednesday Nov. 3
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/5.270	2/5 2/4 3/4 1/5 1/16	2/4 1/2	2/4 3/4	2/4 3/4	2/4 3/4	2/4 3/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/4 13/16	2/4 5/8	2/4 13/16	2/4 7/16	2/4 13/16	2/4 13/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/5 1/8 2/5	2/4 3/4	2/5	2/5	2/5	2/5
T/T India	163 150	162 1/8 160 3/4	159 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
T/T France	2,018 200	1920 1900	1840	1830	1845	1820	1820
T/T N. Y.	59.180	58 1/2 58	57 1/2	58	58	58	58
T/T Hong	80.010	80 1/2 80 1/2	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
T/T Japan	82.120	83 1/8 84 1/2	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
T/T Batavia	146.630	145 1/2 14 1/8	143 1/8	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
T/T Straits	95.640	96 97	97 3/4	97	97	97	97
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/7.105	2/7 2/6 3/4	2/6 1/2	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4	2/6 3/4
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/7 1/2 2/7	2/6 3/4	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7
6 m/s ,, B/L. Cred D/A	2/7.417	2/7 5/8 2/7 1/16	2/6 15/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A	2,148.200	2050 2030	1970	1960	1975	1950	1950
4 m/s N. Y. Lc.	62.440	62 61 1/2	91	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
4 m/s ,, Dacs	—	62 1/2 62	61 1/2	62	62	62	62

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 3
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	24 1/16	24 1/16	24 1/16	24 1/16	24 1/16	24 1/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.53 1/4	G. $.52 1/4	G. $.53	G. $ 53 1/8	G. $.53 1/8	G. $
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	412.00	405.40	404.30	406.30	405.00	306.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(Ç.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.30	72.2125	72.1875	72.1625	72.325	72.40
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	2%	2%	2%	3%	2½%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 153.12
Bank of France rate of discount	7 1/2%	New York on London	T/T 4 84 1/4
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/4
,, 4 ,,	4 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/10 3/4
,, 6 ,,	4 1/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 1/4



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Oregon Fir, September 30.
from U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood, Rough Hewn	Sup. ft.	1,690,590
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	,,	36,000

Esther Dollar, October 4.
from U. S. A.

Newspapers, Old	Pls.	1,680
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	35,567
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	185,170
Oil, Unclassed	,,	5,376

President McKinley, Oct. 7.
from U. S. A.

Cotton Piece Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	1,131
Apples, Fresh	Pls.	345
Cheese	,,	41
Cotton, Raw	Bls 814	2,951
Flour, Wheat	,,	735
Hams, in bulk	,,	3
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 50 per cent.	,,	247
Milk, Evaporated	,,	300
Oranges, Fresh	,,	11
Barley, Pearl	,,	61
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	3,000
Motor Cars	,,	73
Hats, Felt	Doz.	17
Hosiery	,,	120
Cows, Living	No.	2
Cigarettes	Mille	1,000
Timber:		
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup ft.	570,388

Hague Maru, October 7.
From U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	350
Oil Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	13,142

D'Artagnan, October 8.
To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, other Ports	Bls 446 Pls.	356.00
Silk, Raw Re-reeled: White, other Ports	Bls. 130 Pls.	132.53
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports	Bls 80 Pls	81.32

Taiyo Maru, October 8.
To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shanghai	Pls.	2,81
Tea, Black, Congou: Other Ports	,,	14
Kiukiang	,,	45
Tea, Black, other kinds, other Ports	,,	76
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	57
Other Kinds, other Ports	,,	19
Chestnuts	,,	47
Chinaware	,,	15
Feathers, Duck	,,	90
Feathers, Goose	,,	89
Fire-crackers	,,	77
Lichees, Dried	,,	13
Soy	,,	80
Vegetables, Salted	,,	64
Vermicelli	,,	15
To Baltimore.		
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	21
To Chicago.		
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	11
To Charleston.		
Hair Human	,,	50
To Hoboken.		
Silk Raw, Re-reeled: White other Ports	Bls.10 Pls.	10.10
Silk, Raw, Filature: White, other Ports	Bls. 450 Pls.	360.00
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild other Ports	Bls. 10 Pls.	10.13
Silk Waste: Other Ports	Bls. 210 ,,	676,40
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	14.01
Cotton Rags	,,	302
Cotton Waste	,,	272
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	143
To Boston.		
Silk Waste: Shanghai	Bls. 39 Pls.	129.33

President Jackson, October 9.
To Seattle.

Tea, Black, Congou: Kiukiang	Pls.	53
Tea, Black, other Kinds, Riukiang	,,	8
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	,,	8
Brassware	,,	7
Walnuts, in Shell	,,	1,275
Carpets	Pcs.	6
To Chicago.		
Silk, Raw, Filature: White, other Ports,	Bls. 60 Pls.	48.00
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports	Bls. 50 ,,	50.06
Tea, Black, Congou, Kiukiang	,,	75
Tea, Green: Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	8
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	11
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	355
Lichees, Dried	,,	9
To Detroit.		
Soy	,,	39
To Buffalo.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 135 Pls.	133.36
To Scranton.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 20 Pls.	20.09
To Shamokin.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White Shanghai	Bls. 10 Pls.	14.85
To Reading.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 10 Pls.	9.89
To Hoboken.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 40 Pls.	39.73
Yellow, Shanghai	Bls. 10 Pls.	9.99
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports	Bls. 30 Pls.	30.49
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Fillature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 368 Pls.	366.62
White, other Ports	Bls. 265 Pls.	214.00
Yellow, Shanghai	Bls. 55 Pls.	54.76
Yellow, Hankow	Bls. 30 Pls.	29.72
Yellow, otner Ports	Bls. 5 Pls.	5.00
Silk Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports	Bls. 10 Pls.	10.20
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled from Dupions: Yellow, Shanghai	Bls. 14 Pls.	13.93
Brassware	,,	15
Bristles, Assorted	,,	50
Feathers, Duck	,,	96
Feathers, Goose	,,	44
Nutgall Extract	,,	84
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	89
Mushrooms, Dried	,,	12
Soapstoneware	,,	64
Carpets	Pcs.	863
Skins, Dog	,,	14,188
Skins, Marmot	,,	8,234
Skins, Pony	,,	300
Skins, Wolf	,,	216
Skins, Wild Cat	,,	96
Skins Dressed Thibetene	,,	4,917
Skin Crosses, Kid	,,	2,227
Skin Crosses, Lamb Leg	,,	860
To Boston.		
Tea, Black, other Kinds Kiukiang	Pls.	53
To Houston.		
Hair, Human	Pls.	29

President Wilson, October 14.
To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.65
Silk Embroidery	,,	1.58
Tea, Green, other Kinds, Shangeai	,,	11
Books, Printed	,,	26
Brassware	,,	141
Chestnuts	,,	90
Egg Albumen, Moist	,,	654
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	15
Egg Whole Dried	,,	234
Egg Yolk, Moist	,,	98
Flourspar	,,	1,260
Intestines, Goats', Salted	,,	8
,, Pigs', ,,	,,	16
Oil, Wood	,,	4,500
Walnuts in Shell	,,	3,276
Woodware	,,	40
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,113

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—A weak undertone prevailed in our market throughout the past week and prices fluctuatively declined from Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 1.50 per picul as compared with last week's level and business transacted may be said to have been very limited during the period under review. Aside from the speculative features, the chief developments of the week centered in Bulls unloading, consequent on the heavy drop in Indians and weakness of Mid-Americans, and the movement was rendered more vigorous by the selling of shorts, together with the continued poor demands from local spinners and unfavourable yarn markets. However, at the close a steadier undertone is transpiring due to profit taking on the part of bears.

Taking into consideration the meager demand for the local staple on the part of consumers and the comparatively cheap rates offering in the market for the foreign fibre, we believe the indications for successful operations appear now on the bear side, so that if any temporary firmness should develop in the speculative market, we think it is advisable to take advantage of such moments to sell. In taking this view, it should not be overlooked that it might be well at times to take advantage of weak markets to secure accrued profit with the view of selling out in strong markets.

Yarn:—The market during the past week has been generally weak, with a further decline of three to four taels from last week's level, due to the weakness of the raw material in the world markets and meager demands from the interior marts. Business for export has been booked some 8000 to 9000 bales in all counts.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	6.71
American-Middling last reported	6.83
Tone of the market,	*Weak.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	12.55 Spot.
	12.28 Dec.
	12.36 Jan.
	12.65 Mar.
	12.86 May.
	13.08 July.

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	198
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	231
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	246

Tone of the market—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	32.20
Shanghai, Spot	31.00
M. Ginned Nov	31.25
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	31.75
Ningpo, Spot, Exwharf	30.00

Tone of the market—*Steady.*

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Universal Winding Co. — Continental Construction Co.
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The Commercial Press, Ltd. — Q. I. C.
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The China Weekly Review

WHEN WRITING TO THESE ADVERTISERS KINDLY MENTION THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

(*Continued from page 282*)

Sun Chuan-fang has sent 1,000 troops to Fukien to reinforce Gen. Chang Yi who is assisting Tupan Chow Yin-jen in the campaign against the Southerners, serious fighting having already developed in the Changchow district—Sun Chuan-fang bureau in Shanghai issues statement that Hsia Chao, former civil governor of Chekiang, who rebelled against Sun, was killed shortly following the coup d'etat.

November 1-2.—Gen. Pi Shu-chen, defense commissioner at Tsin tao summoned to Tsinanfu for a conference with Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung, the conference supposed to have some connection with cooperation between Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and Nengtien forces in Shantung—Situation becomes critical at Peking respecting renewal of Sino-Belgian Treaty, the Belgian Minister stating that he has not received instructions form his government—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang telegraphs Wellington Koo urging that Sino-Belgian Treaty be abrogated—Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce also demand abrogation of Treaty and express opposition to a provisional treaty—Wang Chin-chi, Chinese Minister to Belgium informs Peking that Belgian Government has deported nine Chinese students from Belgium on account of recent demonstrations on the subject of the Sino-Belgian Treaty; Dr. Koo lodges strong protest—War situation in Fukien continues unsettled, Gen. Chow Yin-jen and Kuomintang forces preparing to attack each other—*Kuo Wen* News Agency states possibility that Hsia Chao, former civil governor of Chekiang really was killed by his own troops following the recent rebellion—Gen. Chen Yi, newly appointed civil governor of Fukien met at Shanghai by local officials on his way to Hangchow to assume office.

November 3.—Peking Cabinet decides to deposit customs surplus hitherto deposited in Russo-Asiatic Bank, in the Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank de Indo Chine and Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and not in the Chinese banks—Owing to firm attitude of Consular Body at Canton the Canton Government has notified the Powers that the recent regulations pertaining to the searching of arriving passengers was for purpose of preventing evasion of taxes and that there was no intenion of infiinging treaty rights—Japanese *Toho* Agency report stated that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang may shortly turn over command of his troops in Kiangsi to Gen. Lu Hsiang-ting and that Marshal Sun may return shortly to Nanking—Marshal Chang Tso-ling announced his intentions to depart soon for Tientsin and Peking for the purpese of settling the military and political troubles in Chihli and Shantung, it being understood that Marshal Chang is opposed to any peace being made with the Southerners—*Kuo Wen* Agency reports that Anfu Party again active with purpose of restoring Tuan Chi-ju to presidency—Marshal Sun Chuan-fang telegraphs Wu Pei-fu that he is sending all his froces into Kiangsi for the purpose of completely eliminating the Southerners after which he will concentrate for the purpose of regaining the Wu-Han citiet-Mrashal Sun Chuan-fang and Gen. Chang Chung-chang of Shantung exchange telegrams of felicitation—Peking dispatch states that Gen. Yen His-shan of Shansi has sent a delegate to Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian General, asking that all Kuominchun troops be withdrawn from the borders of Shansi-Hangchow—Report states that Gen. Chen Yi, new civil governor of Chekiang has assumed office—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek appoints Gen. Yuan Yin as commander of the Second Southern Army stationed at Macheng—Hsuchowfu, Kiangsu report states that Gen. Chen Yi, new Chekiang civil Governor, previously stationed at Hsuchowfu informed the local gentry that he expected to return to Hsuchowfu after he had straightened out affairs in Chekiang.

November 4.—Japanese *Toho* Agency report from Hankow state that Southern leaders in Hankow district are worried over the present situation, especially the failure of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in Kiangsi and that they are also worried about reports of an advance southward by Marshal Wu Pei-fu and also an attack by Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan of Anhwei—Gen. Yang Yu-tang expected in Peking from Mukden to make preparations for reception for Marshal Chang Tsh-ling who is expected in the Capital shortly—Teachers of 52 Government primary schools in Peking suspend instruction owing to non-payment of salaries—According to *Kuo Wen* (Chinese) report from Taiyuanfu, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan has sent an ultimatum to Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, ordering him to evacuate Paotao, but reports that Gen. Yen had sent troops to reinforce Gen. Liu Chung-hua who is besieging the Kuominchun in Sianfu, Shensi, are unbelieved—Nanking reports that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang has established a wireless station at Peichikuo, the mountain overlooking the Yangtsze at Nanking.

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